PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,910—New Series.
BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1897.

INSIST UPON HAVING
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th ,,
B.M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th ,,
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	20th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th ,,
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th ,,
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	8th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th ,,

The Steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M.* proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, Passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Steamer marked M* proceeds to Marseilles only, and Passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by this vessel, but Passengers for Brindisi can tranship at Port Said.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 8 A.M., on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports Enroutes.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st January, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Mar. 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,313	750	1st Apl. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	8th Feb.
MEDUSA	G. Walluschnig	2,706	350	7th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st Feb., 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 21, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Friday noon.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	19th Feb. 1897.
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	19th Mar. ,,
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchateau	16th April ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
ERNEST-SIMONS	de Maubenge	5,707	11th Feb 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF on or about the 20th February, 1897.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the RETURN VOYAGE by the Austrian Lloyds' at REDUCED FARES. This arrangement will prove in some cases of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET,
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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
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PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY, Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,693 tons, on the 6th February, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE via KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 4th February, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

A Steamer on or about 10th February.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 27th February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 16th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th January, 1897.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. SINGAPORE .... 4th Feb. 1897

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, R. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 11, 1896.

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THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
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DISINFECTANTS OF EVERY KNOWN KIND will be found in Stock at KEMP'S and ready for immediate delivery.

CALVERTS, MACDOUGALL'S AND ALL IMPORTED BRANDS.

KEMP'S DISINFECTING POWDER IN CASKS, CASES AND TINS.

CARBOLIC ACID,
NAPHTHALINE,
etc., etc.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE .... Rs. 5
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

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TRADE MARK.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S HEART LABELLED BRANDIES.

	Cash.		Credit.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
SPECIAL INVALID				
Fifteen Years' Old	82	0	91	8
THREE STAR ***				
A Fine Old Pale Cognac	52	8	58	8
TWO STAR **				
Choice and Well-matured	45	8	51	0
ONE STAR *				
A Capital Peg Brandy	39	8	44	0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WEDDING STATIONERY :
Varieties of shapes, embracing single and folding cards, Silver bevelled edges, Fancy Shaped Cards, and Novelties in Booklet form.

MASONIC MENUS AND PROGRAMMES :
Designs of various leading patterns now available.

CORRESPONDENCE CARDS, GUEST CARDS :
Square and round corners, white and coloured Cards, with edges in Gold, Silver, or plain.

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Chefs d'œuvre of relief-stamping, Lithographed Designs in Gold and Colours. Plain and Fancy Cards embossed with Monograms, Crests, &c.

INVITATION CARDS :
For Dinner, Evening and Juvenile Parties, Lawn Tennis, Breakfasts, &c.

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Plain Black, or Black and Silver Borders. Designs in Neutral Tints.

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Square or Round Corners, Gilt bevelled edged cards in Fancy Decorated Boxes.

FANCY TINTED NOTE PAPERS :
A large variety in useful sizes suitable for Crests and Monograms.

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Plain or Tinted Papers with Fancy Lithographed ground patterns, boxed in Artistic and Original form.

NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES :
Silurian or Granite Papers, White and Tinted, suitable for half-tola postage, Invitation, Foreign, Demi official, Foolscap, and other sizes.

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GENTLEMEN'S-DRESS.-

		Rs.	a.
DRESS SUITS	From	75	0
CLUB JACKETS	,,	40	0
DRESS TIES	From per doz.	2	0
DRESS BOWS	,, ,,	2	8
DRESS GLOVES	From per pair	1	8
DRESS SOCKS	,,	2	8
DRESS SHIRTS	Each	4	4

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THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
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PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

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BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.
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McDOWELL AND CO.
MADRAS.

CHRISTMAS
AND OTHER PRESENTS
IN
STERLING SILVER WARE.

			Rs.	a.
Silver	Pocket Pistols or Spirit Flasks	from	56	0
,,	Circular Ash Tray, Ornamented Horse Shoe and 2 Whips		85	0
,,	Spirit Cigar Lighters, Tea Pot Shape		35	0
,,	Peg Measure, Beautifully Engraved		33	0
,,	Cigarette Case, Diagonally Fluted		75	0
,,	Cigar Case, Shaped for 4 Cigars		80	0
,,	Cigar ,, 5 Cigars		105	0
,,	Snuff Boxes 2in. Rs. 20, 2¼in. Rs. 23, 2½in.		27	0
,,	,, 3in. ,, ,,		30	0
,,	Russian or Toola Silver Cigarette Case		30	0
,,	Match Box		25	0
,,	Diagonally Fluted Cases, Cigars one side and Cigarettes the other		110	0
,,	Spirit Binoculars, each Tube to carry either Spirit or Wine, in Shoulder Strap Case		250	0
,,	Circular-shaped Tobacco Box		50	0
,,	Whist Markers		110	0
,,	Card Case		18	0
,,	Serviette Rings cased in pairs Rs. 32, 34, 35, and		42	0
,,	Card Case for Ladies, Memo. Tablet and Pencil		100	0
,,	Mounted Cut Glass Salt Bottles	Rs. 4-8 to	48	0
,,	Cased Bottle, solid with heavy chasing for Salts		45	0
,,	,, ,, Fluted for Perfume	Rs. 38 and	60	0
,,	Perfume Bottle, solid Screw Top, 5 in. high, 2½in. diameter		150	0
,,	Do. Do. Do. 6in. high, 3in. diameter.			
,,	Comfit Boxes, circular flat with rounded top and bottom	Rs. 36 and	60	0
,,	Handle Curling Tongs		24	0
,,	Writing Set—Pen, Paper, Knife, Pencil, and Ink Bottle		70	0
,,	Button Hook and Shoe Slip		18	0
,,	Miniature Hand Mirror		30	0
,,	Paper Clip, Tortoise Shell Base		30	0
,,	Five-minutes Candlestands, cut	Rs. 5, 5-8, and	6	8
,,	Mounted Purses, with handsome little Watches		32	0
,,	Christening Mugs	Rs. 32 and	55	0
,,	Salt Cellars and Spoons in case in a pair		48	0
,,	Sugar Tong and 6 Teaspoons		79	0
,,	Salt Cellars and Spoons, set of 4		50	0
,,	Set Child's Mug, Fork and Spoon in case		130	0
,,	Pap Bowl and Spoon		140	0
,,	Presentation Trowels		130	0
,,	Pair Fish Carvers		90	0
,,	Mounted Claret Jug with 6 Cut Glass Silver-mounted Beakers		120	0
,,	Inkstand with two Bottles	Rs. 159 and	205	0
,,	Coffee and Tea Service, comprising Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar Bowl, Cream Jug and 16in. Tray	Rs.	1,200	0

SILVER CUPS, SILVER BOWLS, SILVER CASKETS.

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JEWELLERS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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From BUBONIC PLAGUE, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, TYPHOID and ENTERIC FEVERS

By being ABSOLUTELY certain that your DRINKING WATER is GERMLESS and STERILIZED

BY THE USE OF THE MALLIE FILTER

AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN
PASTEUR THEORIES.

LOSE NO TIME.—Send for Illustrated descriptive List or call and examine the Filters.

BEYNON AND CO., SOLE RETAIL AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
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SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY.

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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FOR TAILORING AND SHIRTS, DRESSMAKING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARNESS AND SADDLERY

ARE BEING EXECUTED WITH THE USUAL DESPATCH.

BOMBAY.

BANKS.

FOR SALE AT OOTACAMUND,
(OR MIGHT BE LET, FULLY FURNISHED, FOR A SHORT PERIOD):

THE Estate known as CAERLAVEROCK. The house, situated on the summit of gently rising ground, and surrounded by 45 acres of land, is approached by a beautiful carriage drive 500 yards in length, and commands lovely views both of the lake and the downs. It contains a fine entrance hall (leading to a passage 78 feet long) 4 large sitting rooms, 6 bed rooms, 2 dressing rooms, and 7 bath rooms, all of which except the dressing and bath rooms have excellent teakwood floors, and are fitted with electric bells. The house is in perfect repair, a large sum of money having been spent on it last year. It is within a few minutes walk of the boat-house, golf-links, and kennels, and a little over a mile from church and post office. All the out offices, &c., are in perfect order, and comprise a newly-built large kitchen, good stabling for six horses, large coach house, harness room, fowl run, straw godown, pucca-built house for 8 cows, and very superior accommodation for servants.

The garden, in which are two tennis courts, is well laid out. The greater portion of the land, of which several acres are planted with Cinchona and Eucalyptus trees, might be sold off for building purposes without interfering in the least with the amenities of the residence; and there are several excellent building sites on the property. It may be confidently asserted that when the Nilgiri railway, which is now under construction, is completed, the value of land in Ootacamund will be largely increased.

Caerlaverock is undoubtedly the most charmingly positioned house in Ootacamund, and one of the largest and best of the private residences in this lovely sanitarium.

For further particulars apply to the owner,

MAJ.-GENL. J. A. TILLARD.

BACK BAY BATH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Bath House on TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1897, at 5-30 P.M.

H. W. D. SHALLARD,
Honorary Secretary.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

Size 14 in. by 18 in.

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE STRAND COMEDY COMPANY,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
Mr. ARTHUR FAWCETT.

LYRIC AND DRAMATIC

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
AN ANTIDOTE FOR THE PLAGUE.

STRAND
STRAND
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STRAND
THE
Left London September 18.
COMEDY COMPAN
Arrived Bombay, October 18.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
TIVOLI THEATRE.
TIVOLI THEATRE.

SATURDAY Next, FEBRUARY 6th.

OPENING PROGRAMME:
A Fracical Comedy in 8 Acts,
Entitled
"MY ARTFUL VALET"
(Now the rage in London.)
To be followed by
A MUSICAL MELANGE.
Contributed by
The Full Strength of the Company.

12 ARTISTES 12

N. B.—This Company left London on September 18 and arrived at Bombay on October 18.

Box Office at SOUNDY & Co., Sirdar's Buildings.

The Programme will be published in *extenso*, on Friday and Saturday.

The Refreshment Bar will be under competent Management. Only First Class Brands of Liquors supplied.

Prices of Admission as usual at this Theatre.

DOUGLAS HAMILTON,
Lessee and Director.
ARTHUR FAWCETT,
Business Manager.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd February, 1897, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the report of the outgoing Committee.

II. To confirm the nomination of the Members of the New Committee, made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII.

III. That under Rule V. the subscription by Members for copies of all the Publications published by the Chamber shall be increased from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per mensem, by the substitution of Rs. 20 for Rs. 15 in the last line of the Rule; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 27th January, 1897.

THE S. S. "FERNFIELD" has ARRIVED from LONDON and ANTWERP, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey Damages.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st February, 1897.

Rs. 25 REWARD.

LOST a RED CEDAR PENCIL with LOOSE GOLD HOLDER having the letter "V" in sapphires and a deer's tooth let in the top. Finder should apply to HOUSE STEWARD, Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay.

NOTICE.

PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS.

TWO Good European Permanent WAY INSPECTORS required, apply stating terms to Agent and Chief Engineer, B. and N.-W. Railway, Gorakhpur.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1897, at 5-30 P.M.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Honorary Secretary.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on Saturday, the 20th February, at 9-15 p.m.

A. H. DEANE,
Actg. Hony. Secretary.

19th January, 1897.

BY order of HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Bhavnagar the following RULES for QUARANTINE against PLAGUE will have effect from this date and until further notice.

1. All vessels arriving at any of the ports of Bhavnagar from Bombay or Karachi shall be subject to these rules, and Commanders of any vessels coming from these proscribed ports shall on approaching the Harbour indicate the same by hoisting a yellow flag. The yellow flag shall remain flying until permission is given by the Port Authorities to take it down.

2. All instructions respecting these rules, and the enforcing of the same, is hereby entrusted to the Port Officer where there is one, and to Customs Vahivatdar of the port concerned where there is no separate Port Officer.

3. Full Quarantine which requires complete isolation of the vessel, or person or thing carried by the same, for a period of eight clear days from date of the vessel leaving the infected port, shall be imposed when the Port Authorities are satisfied that a case of plague has occurred since the date of leaving the infected port; and such period of isolation shall further be renewed for a similar period from date of every fresh case afterwards.

4. The rigour of full Quarantine can only be reduced or modified on the recommendation of the Chief Medical Officer of the State.

5. All vessels flying the yellow flag shall promptly take up such anchorage or moorings as may be assigned by the Port Authorities in each case.

6. When in full Quarantine:—

(a) Passengers shall be landed and placed under observation for a period of eight clear days in such manner and at such places as the Port Authorities may direct: sick persons shall be removed for treatment to a special hospital prepared for the purpose.

(b) No member of the crew shall be allowed to land, nor get into any vessel or lighter alongside.

(c) Any person going on board any vessel in Quarantine, from the shore or other vessel not in Quarantine, must remain there.

(d) All supplies required by the Master or crew shall be passed up the side of the vessel in receptacles which shall not be received back while such vessel is in Quarantine.

(e) Cargo can be discharged into or taken on board from lighters alongside, provided the crew sling or stow the same. Labourers for this purpose taken on board must remain there.

(f) No communication other than oral shall be allowed with the shore from boats alongside or with any vessel not similarly placed.

7. When vessels arrive with no cases of plague on board, and the Medical Officer of the State is satisfied that it will not be necessary to impose full Quarantine, an inspection of passengers and crew will be made on board and a second scrutiny made as passengers are landed.

8. Under no circumstances will passengers be allowed to land, or Cargo to be landed, from a vessel arriving from an infected port, except between the hours of 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

9. All Cargo landed from vessels arriving from the infected ports shall be subject to such precautions as the Chief Medical Officer of the State may deem necessary. Grain bags particularly shall be spread over sites reserved for the purpose, and when found moist, dried before being handed over to the Consignee.

10. Rags, second-hand clothes, and bedding will not be allowed to be landed; and if landed, shall be burnt or otherwise destroyed.

11. Grain found to be unfit for human food will be destroyed.

12. It will be the duty of the Customs Upri to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in Quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in Quarantine to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

13. Any violation of these rules or concealment of facts connected therewith will subject the offender to heavy fines and imprisonment.

VITHALDAS SAMALDAS,
Dewan and Senior Councillor, Bhavnagar State.

Bhavnagar, 29th January, 1897.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M.:—

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1896.

(2) To declare a Dividend.

(3) To elect Director and Auditor in room of those retiring by rotation.

(4) To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

Bombay, 1st February, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between Mr. JAFFERBHOY REHIMTULLA and Mr. MAHOMED MERALLY in the name of JAFFERBHOY REHIMTULLA has been dissolved from the 27th January 1897. All persons are hereby warned against accepting any order hereafter from Mr. Mahomed Meralli in the name of the said firm or on account of Mr. Jafferbhoy Rehimtulla, and they are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of the orders, if any, in their hands, given in the name of Jafferbhoy Rehimtulla.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM, & KOLA,
Attorneys for Mr. Jafferbhoy Rehimtulla.

101, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, 2nd February, 1897.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Surplus and Unserviceable Stores, Iron, Cast-iron, Coal Ashes, &c.

Under instructions from P. C. H. Snow, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., at Foras Road Chowki—A lot of cast-iron broken rafters, planks, &c. At 3 p.m., at Chinchpogly Stores—A lot of cast-iron and W.-iron scraps. At 4 p.m. at Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli—A lot of cast and W.-iron fire-bars, coal ashes, clinkers, etc.

Also on THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., at Colaba Compressor Station—A lot of coal ashes.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 100 BALES NEW FULLY-GOOD BENGAL COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Jutha of Vaidram Jaitsi, by order of Durianamull Hurdialmull, and on account and at the risk of Luckhichund Ramchund—

100 full-pressed bales new Fully-Good Bengal Cotton, marked H. F.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Khetwady, 12th Lane, the handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned brass-bound square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, strong-built victoria with a bay Arab horse and harness, table ornaments, lamps, Brussels' carpet, etc., the property of A. E. CLARKE, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BENGAL FULLY-GOOD COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Jutha of Khimjee Visram by order of Marwaree Ramnath Sugunchand and on account and risk of Durianamull Hurdialmull—

103 bales Bengal Fully Good Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 6th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece goods:—

At 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built open carriage.
1 strong single-seated office brougham in very good order.
1 powerful grey C. B. mare 13-2½, good hack, broken to harness.
1 handsome chesnut Arab pony, 13-2, broken to saddle and harness, a nice trapper and jumper.
1 strong built glass-fronted miniature brougham (open quarters).
1 strong bay Arab 15½ hands high, 9 years old, quiet in harness.

Auction Sale of Goods slightly damaged by the recent fire at Messrs. Kanjimul Bhugwandas and Co.'s premises.

On SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the underwriters:—

A large lot of tapestry cloth, dada cloth, fulkaries, door purdas, carpets, toys, brassware, a very handsome gold embroidered Taj Mahel of Agra.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, by "Wimbridge" and "John Roberts," also Rutnagiri-made furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a mahogany full-sized slate billiard table, by C. Lazarus and Co., of Calcutta, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, one single barrel rifle by Holland and Holland in case, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, brass bedsteads, valuable books, one handsome strong English-built victoria in very good order, one strong-built brougham, one pair of handsome grey Arab horses, one C. B. grey Arab about 15-1, sets of plated mounted double harness, gram grinding and grass cutting machines, &c., a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the Hon'ble H. M. BIRDWOOD.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N. B.:—The plants will be sold at 7-30 a.m., on the same day.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1897.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh,
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and cold in Bottles by all Chemists.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB of WESTERN INDIA will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th February, 1897, at 9 A. M.

TOM LeMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary.

Poona, 16th January, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

D. P. MADON AND CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS of Patent Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmacopœcal Preparations, Sundries, Eye-Glasses and Spectacles. Pharmacy Department under the Management of best and Experienced Chemists. Prescriptions very carefully prepared, purity and the best quality of all the Drugs and Chemicals guaranteed.

Up-country orders executed with best attention and promptitude, at possible lower rates.

Price List will be sent post free to any part of India.

D. P. MADON AND CO.,
KANPITH BAZAAR, SURAT.

GREAT

AMERICAN PRESCRIPTION.

TWENTY YEARS' RESEARCH has brought to light a guaranteed Remedy for NERVOUS DEBILITY, the ERRORS of YOUTH, LOST MANHOOD, Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. The Prescription is in the hands of a Minister who will be friend anyone suffering from these enervating diseases. It has

CURED THOUSANDS.

Merely send self-addressed stamped envelope to the Rev David Jones, Ray Villa, Lewes, England, when the Prescription will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, care of this Paper.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 31,) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

BANKS

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted House through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000	=	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	4,500,000	=	„ 9,000,00
RESERVE FUND	4,130,030	=	„ 8,260,0??

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.................................£800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches, and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in *white* letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

THOMAS COOK & SON,

BANKERS, ARMY AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the usual terms.

DEMAND DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day, on London or on any of our Branch Offices.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS or REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission.*

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods, or available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued, Bank of England Notes, Sovereigns and Foreign Monies sold and Exchanged.

PAY AND PENSIONS colected without charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

LOANS and ADVANCES made against approved Security.

INVESTMENTS.—Stocks and Shares bought and sold.

INTEREST on Government Securities, and Dividends on Joint Stock Shares realised at a charge of ¼ per cent.

SUPPLIES of every discription obtained for Messes, Clubs, &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING AND ARMY AGENCY BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale on Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algeria.
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital........................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..........................$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

43, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) .... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST .... „ 11,06,292

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq. C.I.E.	GORDUNDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposit during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Good, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 4th January, 1897.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.
Direct from the Distillers.

GENUINE MALT WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
OLD HIGHLAND****	38	0
OLD "HIGHLAND"****	27	0
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow label)	24	0
OLD SCOTCH (White label)	23	0
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	26	0
IRISH WHISKY	25	0

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
5, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 58
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.

Price for Back Number varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	„ 4½ „
Third do.	„ 2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-8
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
NOTAY BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,330
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	1 bon.	,300
Bank of Madras	110,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	16. p. c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	89
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	427
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	241
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	155
Beoulo Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	11	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvdRs25	230
Colaba	509	1,889	1,880	dvdRs15	305
East India	850	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	152	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	518
Harvey and Sabapathy	453	450	500	dvdRs40	350
Hingoli Press Co, Ld	707	100	100	dvd Rs11	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs10	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahomadpura Cotton G. and P. Co, Ld.	300	600	600	53	95
Mercantile	1,035	125	125	dvd Rs4	75
Mofussil Co	2,136	400	400	dvd Rs20	330
Muntaz M.	1,000	250	11	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	0
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	335
Sassoon	300	500	600	20	68
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	201	2,25
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Surab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	280	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvdRs65	108
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
S. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...		
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	400		
The Tapti Valley	126,000	506	50		
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yea	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		5
Anglo-Indian	1,845		100	Nil	4558
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,060
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	665
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	500
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	11,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	600
Central India	(1,000)	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,400
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	770
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	1,000
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	680	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	600
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	550
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,000
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	500
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	600
Framjee Pet.	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	580
Indnstan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	680
Hinganghat Mills	790	510	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills	500	,000	1,000	50	575
Hyderaba	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	485
Indian Manf	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,210
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	227½
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	975
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	525
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	735
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	85
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	765
Leopold	8,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	250
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	985
Madras United	353	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,050
Mahalukmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr c	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,100
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	127½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,150
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	460
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvdRs20	350
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	800
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,210
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,010
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,525
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvdRs20	475
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000		Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	575
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	00	500	dvdRs15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	500
Venishunker Lakhmishunker C Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	0xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,203	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	90
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5 7½	325 115
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	—	1,000	100	...	5.
Back Bay Baths	500	30	50	1	156
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	12	
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,450
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	62
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	480	500	500	5 pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	6	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs15	190
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1.
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	207 350
Kemp & Co.	6,000	200	175	21	
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	20
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180 40
Napier Hotel Co	2,800	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,090	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	6,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160 94
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs6	
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	477½ 50
Sandy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	1,060
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	14
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	295
Telephone Co.	8,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

	Rs.	
English Gold	25-9	
Gold Leaf	25-10	Nom.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	24-13	"
Do. do. new	24-11	"
Australia bar Gold	24-14½	
Bombay bar Gold	24-12	
Sovereigns	15-14	
Do. Drasons	15-12	
Silver 17	84-4	
Do. 17½	84-8	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 54m. High water, 0-22m. 0-27a. Low water, 6-28m., 6-13a.
First Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Annual meeting, Chamber of Commerce, 4 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Candia entered and the steamer Byculla left the dock yesterday.

CLERK OF THE CROWN.—Mr. M. H Starling, Clerk of the Crown, having returned from leave, has resumed charge of his duties.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—Entries for the races for all days of Regatta close, this evening, at 7 o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—Special Service of Intercession on account of the plague on Thursday, the 4th instant, at 6 p.m. Address by the Revd. Father Page.

REPORTED THEFT IN THE FORT.—Pestonji Cursetji, a Parsee, residing in Pirha Street, has reported to the police the theft of cash and currency notes amounting to Rs. 130 from his room during his absence from home on Monday last.

A TRIP TO THANA.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Jolliffe charged Cassinath Vinayek with embezzlement of a hundred rupees entrusted to him by Ganesh Vishnu, his employer, manager to the Bombay New Press. The accused was sent out with a currency note to cash it, but he made the necessary purchases and absconded to Thana. He was arrested on suspicion and brought to Bombay. Mr. Jolliffe found out the complainant, and prosecuted accused, who was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.—A serious accident occurred to a ghari at Sehore, on Saturday last, in which three Parsee ladies were seriously injured, the wheels of the ghari having passed over them.—The Deputy Political Agent, Songadh, sentenced one Bhima, a porter on the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway, to three months' rigorous imprisonment for the offence of having extracted ghee out of a tin.—On Saturday, a disastrous fire broke out here at the Venishanker Mill, causing damage of Rs. 150,000. The mill, it is said, is insured for eleven lakhs of rupees. Some 700 men are thrown out of employment through this accident.

SUSPECTED THEFT BY NEIGHBOURS.—Oomerbeg Ahmedkhan, a Mahomedan, residing on the second floor of a house at Khara Talao, has reported to the police that during the absence of himself and his wife from home, on Monday evening, his room was entered from a back window, and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 544, stolen from an open box in the room. The police on an inquiry suspected three men, named Jevakhan Beg Ali, Jeevan Adamji and Jiven Noorbhoy, who occupy the room adjoining that of complainant's, as only an entrance into complainant's room from the above mentioned window could have been made from the room occupied by these persons, who were subsequently arrested by the police.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Thatcher and Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Colonel's Parade	Hune
Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela
Gavotte	Herzliebchen	Burald
Selection	Carmen	Bizet
Valse	Mikado	Bucalossi
Galop	Poltergeister	Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A HEAVY FINE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mugon Mathura was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,188, belonging to Dawood Abdul Kadar, an opium merchant. Complainant entrusted the money to accused, but he decamped to Kapadvanj, his native village, in the Kaira District. Mr. Sealy, pleader, prosecuted, while Mr. Crage represented the defence. The defence pleaded that accused was doing business with complainant in partnership to the extent of four annas. Accused offered to tender complainant's father as a witness, but medical evidence was tendered on behalf of the latter to say that he was suffering from diabetes for the last ten years, and consequently unable to attend court. Accused's father was then called as a witness for the defence, and he deposed to the effect that his son had informed him that he was a partner with complainant in business. The magistrate after hearing both sides observed that the whole of the money appeared to have gone in the course of a few days' absence of accused from Bombay, and he had no explanation to offer to it except that he had a four-anna share in the profits of the business. Even if he had that would not entitle him to spend the money for his personal use. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default of payment to a further term of nine months' hard labour. The fine if recovered was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation for the loss.

ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOSPITAL BOMBAY.—The Secretary and Treasurer of the above Institution begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following local and outstation donations from 6th August to 31st December 1896 towards the General Fund and Christmas List:—(General Fund)—H H the Maharaja Saheb Gaekwar of Baroda, G C S I, H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur, G C S I, and H H the Maharaja of Faridkot, each Rs. 100; H H the Chief of Jasdan, H H the Aga Khan and C B L, each Rs. 50; Mr. G C Whitworth, I C S, and Mr A S Moriarty, I C S, each Rs. 15; H H the Maharaja of Dinajpur, Bai Dinbai Nesserwanjee Petit, Mr. R C Lees, R G C, Mr Tulsidas Keshavdas Nathoobhoy, M C, Mr H F White, Mr. Haji Ahmed Sait, Mr Wala Vajsur Valera and Civil Surg D Cardoz, each Rs. 10; H H the Jagirdar of Arni, P T, G D L, H E E P, Messrs Cowasji Dinshaw and Bros, Mr P F Fischer, Mr H W Uloth, X Y Z, A H F., Mr L M Wadia, Bar-at-law, J R B B, Mr J W P Muir Mackenzie, I C S, Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Dorabjee Padamjee, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Shams-ul-Ulama, Dr Dastoor Hoshang Jamasp, Mr Kerala Varma, C S I, Rai Bhagawat Doyal Singh Bahadoor, F A R, Rao Saheb Vishvanath Keshav Joglekar, Rao Saheb Madhav Rao Vinayekrao Kibe, Dr Alexander S Fernandez, M D, Mr P Mahoney, the Durbar Saheb of Kotda Sangani, Mr D Seshagiri Rao. B A, B L, Mr Burjorjee Maneckjee Patel and Mr E M Pratt, I C S, each Rs. 5; Mr E Greenwood and J W R, each Rs. 3; Mr Dosabhai Bejonji Kharas J A J, and J G each Rs. 2 and J B, Re. 1. (Christmas List)—H E the Right Hon'ble Lord Sandhurst, G C I E, (Governor of Bombay), C B L, H J R. Mr G Cotton, Standard Oil Co, of New York, C, Mr Alex J Agabeg, Mr J H Sleigh, Mr Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, and Mr F S Fairfield, each Rs. 10; Mr Ardeshir P Setna, Rs 6; The Hon'ble Mr Justice A Strachey, the Hon'ble Mr Justice Mahadev G Ranade, M A, C I E, the Hon'ble Mr Justice Budruddin Tyabji, A M T J, Credit Lyounaes J P G, Messrs Sorabjee N Talati and Co, F L W, E W K, G W M, Mr R C Lees, Mr I Begbie, R A E, D H G, G P D S, Mr P Byrne, H E E P, P R, W L and Co, Comptoir, F A L, E C B A, F O E, Messrs Tellery and Co. C F F, E H, F A O, I O C, Mr P B Savile, Messrs Marcks and Co. Lt, W W P, P T. Mr H R Dunk, Mr T Yatsni, Hormusjee Eduljee Cama Charity Fund, H G, M O, B N, Mr W Murray, Mr B Phillips, Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, J L S, Mr Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, H B, J Mc N, T D L and A B, each Rs. 5; T K A, Rs. 4; C T B, Mrs S D Sassoon, W H T, Bya Parsee, H R S P, H J L, Mr R Gilbert and E G, each Rs. 3; J S, H, D D C, R C C and A, each Rs. 2; and Mr S M Moses, Re. 1. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 2.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—18 bales hides, and 235 cwt gum, Kurmally Shurriff and Co; 6 bales hides, B Esmall; 3 bales hides, Khunderao Amrut; 156 bales hides and skins, Owen and Okell; 22 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 11 bundles neats, 7 bundles cotton satrunjee, 4 cases brassware, and 4 cases haberdashery, F P Bhumgara; 86 cwt olibanum, Hassambhoy Datoo; 12 bales hides, and 22 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy; 115 cwt olibanum, and 1 case peacockfeathers, Moledina Laiijee; 6 cases stuffed birds, C Sorabjee; 100 bales hemp, John L Kershen and Co; 4,000 cwt bone meal, R Kaderbhoy; 186 bales skins, and 57 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 27 cwt olibanum, and 81 cwt gum, H E Mowjee; 22 bales skins, Hajee Mahomed Abba; 27 cwt peacockfeathers, J M Rehimtoola.

FOR ANTWERP.

Imperialist s—1,045 cwt myrabollams, Jetha Veerum; 150 bales botton, Tricumjee Jeewandas; 100 bales cotton, Moojee Goculdas; 160 cwt gum, Societe Generale Mercantile.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ceres s—100 bales cotton, Walter Tucker and Co; 20 cwt gum, Societe Generale Mercantile.

FOR NEW YORK.

Peninsular s—7 cases brassware, F P Bhumgara.

FOR HAVRE.

Ceres s—12 cwt bees wax, 2 pots rosa oil, 21 cases lemon grass oil, and 431 cwt gum, B Nazir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Letimbro s—100 bales cotton and 2 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 25 bales twist, P F Talati; 300 bales twist, Sorabji N Talati and Co; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—12½ cwt genda horns and 6½ cwt kismis, C Ebrahim and Co; 18 cwt gum and 6 cwt peacock feathers, M M Essabhoy; 2 boxes cow bazar, P F Talati.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Letimbro s—40 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—35 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 125 bales twist, M Harackchand.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES don't stay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re. 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A CALCUTTA paper writes:—"We hear so much of sickness, famine and suffering just now that one looks for the moment with wonder on the health-bill of this vast city. Remarkable, too, is the fact that the mortality has lately been considerably lower than ever known for the corresponding period of the past few years.

THE American Methodist community in India count 100,000 members, and the parent society in America is greatly concerned on their account in view of the famine. A cargo of maize is being shipped for the relief of sufferers here by the American Methodists for their brethren in India.

APPROXIMATE earnings of the E. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd January, Rs. 11,18,186; corresponding week last year, Rs. 11,33,379; decrease, Rs. 15,193. From 1st Jan. 1897, to 23rd Jan., Rs. 37,58,263; from 1st Jan. 1896 to 23rd Jan. 1896, Rs. 37,50,146; increase Rs. 8,117.

IT has been ruled that no officer can be appointed to the Indian Staff Corps who has not passed the Lower Standard examination in Urdu, and that this applies equally to officers at present on the list of candidates for the Staff Corps as to fresh applicants.

IN connection with the determination of the Government of India to give Burma its own Local Legislature under a Lieutenant-Governor, a correspondent of the *Nilgiri News* is informed that H. E. Sir Mansfield-Clarke's protracted tour of inspection of Burma is for the purpose of determining whether it would not be advisable to make Burma into a separate command with a Lieutenant-General of its own.

THE alignment of the proposed conservancy tramway for the city of Lahore has now been practically settled, and plans and estimates are ready. The members of the Committee propose to go over the ground before definitely deciding on the project, but byond that the only thing wanting is the money, and this the Municipal Committee seems no nearer getting than they were two months ago, the application for the big loan for conservancy and other purposes not having reached the Punjab Government yet.

THERE seems some likelihood of the Vizagapatam Harbour prospect taking practical shape. The Maharaja of Vizianagram, who has always been interested in the scheme, has notified his willingness to guarantee, on security of his estates, the interest on the capital required to carry out the smaller project drawn up by Mr. Thorowgood in 1892. He has placed a guarantee in the hands of Messrs. Stuart, Hall and Co., of Vizagapatam, who have undertaken to supply the capital as soon as the Government sanctions the undertaking. It is estimated that the total expenditure required to make the scheme a complete success is Rs. 10,00,000 and for this capital sum the Maharaja is prepared to guarantee the interest.

A NEW chainless bicycle is the invention of an Australian, Captain C.E.D. Usher of the Garrison Artillery, Melbourne, Victoria. The machine is driven by cog-wheels made of aluminium with a hard steel edge shrunk on. Strength and lightness are thus obtained in combination. The gear of the machine can be altered at will by the rider without dismounting, by the manipulation of a small handle on the cross-bar. The inventor asserts that extra leverage is gained by the use of cogs, and that ordinary tourist machines may easily be geared up to 111 inches, and racing machines even higher. The new machine has been shown to Lord Brassey at Government House. Australia's motto, "Advance Australia," seems to be taken literally to heart by her residents. People in England will probably have an opportunity before long of seeing and testing the new machine.

SOME interesting particulars respecting the army of the Pope are given by the Rome correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The present force at the command of the Pontiff is composed of five bodies: Noble Guard, Swiss Guard, Palatine Guard, gendarmes, and firemen. The Noble Guard is now under the command or Prince Altieri, and consists of about fifty young men of the "black" aristocracy, so-called, who receive a monthly salary which is, in some cases, as high as £16. A man may receive, perhaps, £100 more if he is lucky enough to be chosen to take the zucchetto to a new foreign cardinal. This guard have established a club of their own, called the Club of St. Peter, as they cannot belong to the Hunt Club, the most aristocratic in Rome, since the King is honorary president. The Swiss Guard is composed of about 100 strong young Catholics from Switzerland. They watch over the entrances to the Vatican, and are armed with Remingtons with a curved bayonet, and also carry a halberd. This is the only corps which really possesses a military organisation. Their barracks are in the courtyard of San Damaso, on the right of the Scala Regia. They have two drummers, who serve also as ushers, messengers, &c. The Commandant of the Palatine Guard, is Commendatore Crostarosa, with the rank of General, and has under him two Majors, four Captains, and ten Lieutenants. Formerly this body was composed of members of the upper middle class, but it now recruits from among operatives, shopkeepers, &c. In the hierarchy of the Pontifical military bodies that of the gendarmes comes next, commanded by Col. Tagliaterri. These number about 100, and, strange as it may seem, are generally recruited from the ex-carabinieri of the King of Italy, recommended by the bishops as good Catholics. Before 1870 this body, composed especially of Romagnoli, who are quick-tempered and cruel, were famous here for their overbearing conduct and brutality. Now, as with the other corps, they are simply figure-heads; they live inside the Vatican, and have no one to quarrel with except the Swiss Guard, with whom, in fact, they are at feud, although they mess together. Finally come the firemen, also considered a military force, who number about thirty, and are commanded by a sergeant. The Pontifical army has also an official weekly newspaper, which publishes deaths promtions, changes, but, of course, for twenty-six years has not been able to record acts of valour.

THE *Globe* rejoices to learn that, for the first time, the Admiralty have resolved to deal direct with the manufacturers and with English manufacturers alone. As far as the Admiralty are concerned, the middle-man is abolished, and the contracts for which my Lords invite tenders have been offered to firms in Birmingham, Bradford, Belfast, Bristol, Glasgow, Dundee, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds Leicester, Manchester, and many other places These contracts involve large quantities of almost every kind of article which a sailor can require, and some idea of their extent may be formed from the fact that the contract for serges and tartans runs into over three-quarters of a million yards. Up to the present the Admiralty have been accustomed to purchase in the open market through the middleman, and this has, in practice, meant that my Lords supplied the equipment of the Navy from German sources. The new departure is a complete boycott of German-made goods, and can scarcely fail to have effects reaching far beyond those departments and persons which the Admiralty officially control. In no sense is this a party move, yet we cannot help saying that it not only reflects great credit on the Government, but will probably result in greater practical benefit to the nation as well as the Navy than nine Acts of Parliament out of ten.

THE Town Council of Dumfries have sent a memorial to the Queen "protesting against the official misuse of national names." The worthy Provost pointed out that Scotsmen were offended by the "everlasting" misuse of the word England, when the term employed ought, in their opinion, to be Great Britain and Ireland. By an extraordinary chance the Town Council contains among its members an Englishman, and he suggested that there was a general impression that Scotland had taken possession of England. The other members of the Council agreed with their English colleague, and one remarked that the Scotch "managed the affairs of England pretty well." The Council adopted the memorial unanimously, and afterwards proceeded to consider the affairs of Dumfries.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Sessions commenced yesterday morning, the Hon. Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, presiding. Mr. Starling, Clerk of the Crown, having returned from leave, performed the duties of the office.

EXEMPTED FROM SERVICE.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, applied that Ganpat Bhasker Anaverker, clerk in the District Staff Office, be exempted from service on the common jury. The learned counsel read an affidavit made by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, which stated that trooping arrangements were now going on, that Ganpat was the only clerk conversant with the business, and that he could not be spared without inconvenience to the public service. His lordship granted the application.

A JUROR HARD OF HEARING.

Mr. Goolam Hyder Abdool Sani, when called to serve on the common jury, applied to be exempted on the ground that his left ear was nearly deaf, and he found it hard to hear. His lordship exempted him for the present, remarking that the next time he was summoned, he should satisfy the Clerk of the Crown as to his auricular incapacity.

THE TEMPLETON CASE.

The Advocate General stated that he wished to make an application in the case against Arthur Napoleon Templeton. It was, however, mentioned to the learned gentleman that the accused had not arrived in Bombay, and that his counsel (Mr. Inverarity) was not present in court. Mr. Lang thereupon intimated that he would make his application (for a traverse of the case) at a later stage.

A MURDER CASE TRAVERSED.

The Hon Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, applied that the case against Gayadin Rugbardayal who was charged with murder, be traversed to the next Sessions. He was committed to the Sessions by the coroner on the 22nd March 1895. The case was then traversed on the ground of the prisoner's insanity. On the last occasion he was placed on his trial, it was found that he had not recovered his reason as it was hoped he would. The learned counsel had in his hand a letter from the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, stating that the prisoner was not in a fit state of mind to take his trial. His lordship granted the application subject to an affidavit being put in.

A PETITION FROM COMMON JURORS.

The following petition was presented to the Chief Justice at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, praying that the Sessions be held at 11 o'clock instead of 10 a.m. owing to many of the common jurors residing at some distances during the prevalence of the plague in Bombay:—

We the undersigned jurors on the Common Jury list, having been summoned to attend at the present Sessions, which commence from to-day, beg most humbly and respectfully to bring to your lordship's notice, that most of the jurors having shifted to distant places in the Mofussil, some having their temporary residences far away from the railway stations, will find it extremely difficult and inconvenient to be able to attend the Sessions punctually at 10 a.m. It is, therefore, the most humble request of us all, without troubling your lordship with the specific nature of the several inconveniences, which, we take it, your lordship is aware of, that your lordship will be pleased to hold the Sessions one hour later, say at 11 a.m., instead of 10 a.m., and thus enable us to attend the court without any difficulty or inconvenience. Further, the proposed course, we believe, would not cause any interference in the court's business. Hoping that your lordship will comply with the above request, we are, &c., H. R. Dunk and others.

Sir Charles Farran said he had read the petition from the jurors, and looking to present circumstances and the state of the business before the court at this Session his lordship saw no objection to accede to the request that the present Sessions should be held at 11 a.m., instead of 10 a.m., so that they would meet at 11 a. m. to-morrow (Wednesday,) but this order applied to the present Sessions only.

A FORGED CURRENCY NOTE FOR RS. 500.

Ganga Valabh Ramjas, and up-country man, was charged with having in his possession, on the 25th November last, a forged currency note for Rs. 500, which he knew to be forged; and intending fraudulently to pass it as genuine. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Smetham, represented the accused.

Mr. Anderson briefly addressed the jury. There was only one point of difficulty in the case, namely, whether the prisoner knew that the note was a forged one, and whether he intended to pass it as genuine, knowing it to be forged. The facts of the case were very short. The accused was an up-country man and appeared to come from the N.-W. Provinces for the first time to Bombay. He arrived here on the 4th November last. He went to a firm of Marwarees, with one of the partners of which he was acquainted. He produced to the man he knew two currency notes for Rs. 500 each, one of which he gave to the man to change. The other note the accused tried to change himself on the 25th November. He went to a billiard room in Falkland Road, and after losing some money, he gave the note for Rs. 500 to Cassum Jaffer, the keeper of the billiard-room, for change. Cassum had some suspicion regarding the note, and he called Inspector Saunderson, who was passing along the road at the time, and handed him the note. From an account of the prisoner's conduct and conversation the jury would be able to judge whether he was an innocent man or a guilty man, particularly from the account which he gave of the note. In consequence of a statement accused made, he was taken to a place near Etawah, to one Dwarka Persad, in whose houe were found three pieces of paper of the same manufacture as the currency note for Rs. 500. One piece of paper and the note were originally part of the same sheet of paper, and the water mark on the note corresponded with the water mark on the piece of paper, and when put together, the name and figure appeared complete.

Evidence was called for the prosecution.

Cassum Jaffer, the keeper of a billiard table in Falkland Road, said that one evening, the 25th November, the accused came alone to his billiard room. He bet up to two or three rupees, and then said to witness that, if he gave him change for the note fer Rs. 500, which he produced, he would play with him. Witness saw the notes's Accused did not give it in witnes's hands. The note was in two pieces pasted in the middle. Witness could not say if it was a false note or a genuine one. He became suspicious, for shortly before this, an attachment was brought against him by some of the members of the Golden Gang, and he thought that some members of the gang might have sent the note with the man. He refused to give any change for the note and went and spoke to Inspector Saunderson. Meanwhile, the accused had gone into another billiard-room ten paces off, and was coming out of it, when the Inspector went up and accosted him. When asked what he had with him, the accused said he had nothing. After some conversation, the accused was taken to the chowkey and searched in the presence of 20 or 25 persons. The accused produced some rupees from his waist and a note from his pocket, saying that was what he had got. It appeared to be the same note which had been shown to the witness.

Inspector Saunderson said that, on the 25th November last, in consequence of information received from Cassum Jaffer, he stopped the accused and asked him what he had got in his pocket. He said he had nothing. Witness asked him if he had got a note. He said he had not. On searching him, witness found in his waist-coat pocket a currency note for Rs. 500, and Rs. 15 in cash, which was tied to his waist. On examining the note, witness formed as opinion at once that it was a false note, and he told the prisonerso. He asked him where he had got it from. In consequence of what he said, witness took him to the firm of Hunmantroy Foolchand in Kalbadevi Road. On the way accused made a statement to the witness. At the shop in Kalbadevi, witness made enquiries of one Vasantial in the presence of the accused. On the 26th November, accused was placed before Mr. Hamilton and was remanded. Accused afterwards made a statement to witness, in consequence of which accused was taken to Etawah, and thence to the house of one Dwarkapersad three miles off. On searching Dwarkapersad's house in his presence and that of the accused, witness found three pecces of paper of the same manufacture as the currency note. One piece of paper and the note were originally part of the same sheet of paper. The water mark on the note corresponded with the water mark on the piece of paper, and when put together, the name and figure appeared complete. Dwarkapersad was arrested and charged before the magistrate there; and witness and the accused returned to Bombay together.

The Marwaree whom the prisoner knew, stated that he was given a note for Rs. 500 for change, but was told not to cash it at the firm's place. When witness heard of the accused's arrest, he burnt the note which he had not cashed. It looked like the note for Rs. 500 produced in court.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the prisoner, in answer to the court, stated that he did try to change the note for Rs. 500 at Cassum Jaffer's. Vasantrao took him to the billiard-room and gave him five rupees to play. He said the billiard-table keeper knew him and would not allow him to play, and he therefore told the accused to go and play. accused tried to play, but the proprietor would not allow him, and Vasantrao took him to another billiard-room, and told him to play, and then ask for the change of the note for Rs. 500. The other billiard table-keeper did not give him change. The European police officer came and asked him for the note, which he produced. On being asked where he had got the note from, he told the officer he got it from Vasantrao. The police went and searched his things, but found nothing there. Vasantrao was afterwards arrested, and he stated that the notes were handed him by the accused. When they asked accused where he had got the notes from, he said he had got them from Dwarkapersad. The latter gave him something in an envelope, and he handed it to Vasantrao, that is the envelope containing the notes. Accused never came to Bombay before. He was a merchant and had a firm of his own. His uncle had got a firm in Calcutta, Cawnpore, Bombay, and other places. Accused did not know English. Vasantrao gave the notes to him in Bombay. The police took him to Etawah, where Dwarkapersad was searched, and where pieces of blank paper were found.

Mr. Anderson, in summing up the evidence, submitted that the prosecution had distinctly established the charge against the prisoner. He made a statement here, which was quite different from his statement before the magistrate.

Mr. Russell, in addressing the jury on behalf of the prisoner, recapitulated the circumstances which were in favour of his client. The accused was a man in pretty good circumstances, and his uncle was the proprietor of several firms. The accused had, therefore, no occasion to commit the offence with which he was charged. He was a stranger in this city, and was wholly guided by Vasantrao, who tried to take advantage of accused's ignorance and to make him the instrument for passing the note. Vasantrao himself did not venture to make the attempt to pass the note, knowing how difficult the task would be in a Falkland Road billiard-room. The most important fact in the case was that the accused could not have known where Falkland Road was, and Vasantrao was clearly the person who decoyed him there for his own purposes.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said there was no doubt that the document put in by the prosecution was a forged currency note. As to whether the prisoner tried to pass it, there was the evidence of the billiard-room keeper Cassum Jaffer and his men; and the prisoner himself had, in his statement to the court, admitted that he did try to pass it. The question, therefore, narrowed itself to this, whether the prisoner had guilty knowledge in connection with the note. He took the police to Dwarkapersad, in whose room were found pieces of paper, which corresponded with the paper of the note. From that circumstance the prosecution asked the jury to infer that the prisoner had a guilty knowledge. That was the foundation-stone of the case for the prosecution; and if the jury believed this part of the case, there could be no doubt that Dwarkapersad's was the place where the note or notes were made. Vasantrao was more or less an accomplice, and the jury were told to receive his evidence with caution.

The jury, after a consultation of quarter of an hour, returned a verdict of guilty by a majority of eight to one, with a recommendation to mercy on the ground that prisoner was a tool in the hands of Dwarkapersad.

His lordship said he had no hesitation in accepting the verdict of the majority.

The prisoner said he was quite innocent.

His lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner there could be no doubt in the mind of any sensible person that, when he brought the notes to Bombay, he knew them to be forged. Had he succeeded in passing them, he would have shaken the confidence of the mercantile community. It was impossible to pass upon him a light sentence; but considering the recommendation of the jury to mercy, on the ground that he was a dupe in the hands of Dwarkapersad, and his accomplice in Bombay, the sentence of the court was that he be rigorously imprisoned for four years.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Shabudin Ismail, an old offender, was convicted of stealing six rupees from the pocket of Narayen Tukaram, on the 5th December, near the Byculla Police office. His lordship sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

The court then adjourned till 11 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 23rd January 1897:—

Robert Henry Livesay, secretary and general manager of the Donegal railway company, of Stranolar, in the county of Donegal, Ireland, for means for facilitating the transfer of goods between railways of different gauges.

George Vickers Evens, assistant to Mr. F. W. Shallis, engineer, of 9, Marine street, Fort, Bombay, for a latrine for the use of natives.

Gustaf Dillberg, electrician, and William Walker, consulting engineer, both of 77, Elizabeth street, Sydney, new South Wales for and of mercury.

Frederick George Morris Brittin surgeon, and Benjamin Walter Glass, engineer, both of 71, Cathedral square, Chritchurch, Canterbury district, New Zealand, for an improved method of, and apparatus for, freezing meat.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

William Silver, engineer of Tamworth, for improvements in railway axle hlubricators. (Specification filed 8th January 1897.)

Temulji Dhanjibhai, mill manager, of No. 125 Hurrogunge road, Salkie, Howrah, for drying and warming oil seeds by steam power. (Specification filed 31st October 1896.)

James Coleman Connel, landlord of the Dovedell estate, Simlya, for a weir or break-water which requires no brick or morter, (Specification filed 13th January 1897,)

Henry Sabow, (the late) some time engineer, of Kerseong, Darjeeling, for packing tea—the invention being called "Sabows patent vibrating tea packer. (Specification filed 16th Junary 1897)-

Arthur Weinbery doctor of philosophy, of 19, Liebigstrasse, Frankfort off-Main, Germany, for the production of polyazo-dyestuis from gamma-amidonaphotol-sulpho acid. (Specification filed 19th January 1897.)

James Burgees Readman, analytical and consulting chemist, of 4, Lindsay place, Edinburgh, for improvements in apparatus for obtaining cyanides, (Specification filed 5th January 1897.)

David White, engineer, and Toomas Moore Simpson, metallurgist, both of Stawell, in the Colony of Victoria, for an improved method and apparatus for extracting precious metals from slimes or other finely divided material containing the same (Specification filed 15th January 1897.)

Frederick William Gwyther's invention for and improve close-coupling to suit ordinary metre gauge buffers (Specification filed 17th October 1892

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 2ND OF FEBRUARY, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Delhi, Agra, Janshi, Jeypore, Ghadechi, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad and Nagpur, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Sind and lowest on the West Coast. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Ghadechi, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Deesa and 10 at Ghadechi. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the mean of the season at Agra, Jeypore, Belgaum, Bangalore Secunderabnd, and the minimum very largely so at Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Bellary, and the lowest 48° at Sirsa. Humility has increased considerably at Lahore, Ghadechi, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Ratnagiri, Secunderabad and Coimbatore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Sirsa, Jacobabad, Raipur. Nagpur, and Coimbatore. No rain fell at any of the reporting stations. Conditions are only slightly favourable for local rain in the Punjab. Elsewhere the weather is generally fine.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH)

SIMLA, FEB. 2.

Tuesday: Pressure has increased briskly over east Rajputana, the Gangetic Plain and part of the Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur, but elsewhere the barometric changes are small. The shallow depression has continued to move eastward, but has now almost filled up. Easterly winds continue over the Central Provinces and northerly winds over Rajputana, but elsewhere the wind directions are very variable. The force has been fresh at the head of the Bay and at some western and north-western stations. Temperature has fallen over the central parts of the country and peninsula, but generally risen more or less elsewhere. Mean temperature is almost everywhere excessive, but particularly so in lower Bengal, where the excess equals eight or nine degrees. Thunder-storms have given scattered rainfall to parts of Bengal. Calcutta har received one inch and a-quarter of rain: Saugor Island and Ranchi 0-60 inch; Narayanguuj Jessore, Berhanpore, Gya as well as Rawalpindi and Minimary a few drops.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 30.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Col G C Ross, Inspr Genl of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, is granted furlough on medical certificate under Article 704, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I. for eight months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Capt A A M Faulknor, 2nd Bo Infy, Offg Cant Magte, Quetta, is confirmed as a Cant Magte, with effect from the date on which Capt A D Fordyce, Cant Magte, Neemuch, reverts to Military duty.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officer to be a Justice of the Peace in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:—Lieut D O Morris.

The services of Lieut E H McB Fenn, 17th Bo Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

The services of undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the chief Commissioner of Burmah for employment in the Burmah Military Police:—Lieut E W A Firth 9th Madras Infantry; Lieut J L W Ffrench Mullen, 13th Bengal Lancers; and Lieut C E Bowen, 1st Madras Pioneers.

The services of the undermentioned officers, Commandants in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr in Chief, with effect from the dates mentioned against their names:—Capt J C Krack, 23rd Madras Infy, 20th Feb 1897; and Lieut H G Maxwell, 16th Bengal Lancers, 25th Feb 1897.

Mr J Eccles, Depy Supt, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, is granted furlough for eight months under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th March, 1897, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Major F H R Drummond, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, for one year.—Pension Service, 22nd year, commenced 11th February, 1896.

Lieut Col A M Muir, I S C, officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 16th Feb, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr J C Gaskin, Extra Asst to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 2nd Fe, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr J P Sequeira Uncovenanted Asst and Treasury Officer to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is appointed to officiate, in addition to his own duties, as Extra Asst to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J C Gaskin, or until further orders.

The services of Lieut Col J H Sadler, I S C officiating Additional Political Agent of the 1st class, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as Political Agent in Kotah.

Mr G R Irwin, of the Indian Civil Service, Additional Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Agent in Jhalawar, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate temporarily as Political Agent in Kotah, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Lieut Col J H Sadler.

Mr W E Jardine, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed on return from privilege leave, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class, and is posted as Second Asst and Asst Secy for Berar to be Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the 23rd Dec, 1896.

The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Dept:—

Consequent on the return from special leave of Major T C Pears, I S C, Political Agent of the 2nd class, and his appointment (hereby made) to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 24th Oct 1896—Mr A L P Tucker, of the Indian Civil Service, offg Political Agent of the 1st class reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class; Captain C Archer, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 2nd class (on privilege leave), reverts to offg Political Agent of the 3rd class; Captain K D Erskine, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class; Mr W H Lucas, of the Indian Civil Service, offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to offg Political Asst of the 1st class; and Lieut H B Peacock, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 1st class reverts to officiating Political, Asst of the 2nd class; and Lieut R L Kennion offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Asst of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Major M J Meade, I S C, Political Agent of the 2nd class, and his appointment (hereby made) to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 27th Oct 1896—Major T C Pears, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 1st class, reverts to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 2nd class; Major R H Jennings, R E, offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 3rd class; Capt S F Bayley, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Asst of the 1st class; and Capt J F Whyte, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 1st class reverts to offg Political Asst of the 2nd class

Consequent on the reversion of Lieut Col J H Newill, I S C, offg Resident of the 2nd class, to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from 29th Oct 1896—Lieut Col G Gaisford, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 1st class, reverts to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 2nd class; Capt J Ramsay, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 3rd class; Capt P T A Spence, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to offg Political Asst of the 1st class; Lieut C T Ducat, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 1st class, reverts to offg Political Asst of the 2nd class; and Capt E LeMesurier, I S C offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Asst of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Capt W M Cubitt, I S C offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 3rd Nov 1896—Capt P T A Spence, I S C offg Political Asst of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class; Lieut C T Ducat, I S C offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class; and Capt A D'A G Bannerman, I S C (on return from leave), to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the replacement, at the disposal of the Home Dept, of the services of Mr E P Chapman, of the Indian Civil Service, offg Political Assit of the 1st class, and with effect from the 6th Nov 1896—Capt J F Whyte, I S C offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class; and Capt E Le Mesurier, I S C offg Political Asst of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Capt J Manners Smith, V C C I E I S C Political Agent of the 3rd class, and his appointment (hereby made) to officiate as a Political Agent of 2nd class, and with effect from the 10th Nov 1896—Capt L S Newmarch, I S C offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 3rd class; Capt C A Kemball, I S C offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Asst of the 1st class; Capt J F Whyte, I S C officiating Political Asst of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Asst of the 2nd class; and Capt E LeMesurier, I S C offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, reverts to offg Political Asst of the 3rd class.

Consequent on augmentation and the abolition of the appointment of British Agent at Gilgit, and with effect from the 15th Nov 1896—Capt S H Godfrey, I S C Political Asst of the 2nd class, offg British Agent at Gilgit, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class; Capt J F Whyte, I S C offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class: and Capt E LeMesurier, I S C offg Political Asst of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Capt C Archer, I S C offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 19th Nov 1896—Capt P T A Spence, I S C offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Asst of the 1st class; Capt J F Whyte, I S C offg Political Asst of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Asst of the 2nd class; and Capt E LeMesurier, I S C offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Asst of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Capt P T A Spence, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 1st class, and with effect from the 22nd Novr 1896—Capt J F White, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class; and Capt E LeMesurier, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Major R H Jennings, R E Political Agent of the 3rd class to the offiite as an additional Political Agent of the 1st class and as Political Agent in Jhalawar, and with effect from the 24th Nov 1896, Capt C A Kemball I S C offg Political Asst of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class. Lieut H B Peacock, I S C offg Political Asst of the 2nd class to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class and Lieut R L Kennion I S C offg Political Asst of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Capt W C R Stratton, I S C Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 25th Nov 1896—Captain C A Kemball I S C offg. Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to offig Political Asst of the 1st class Lieut H B Peacock, I S C offg Political Asst of the 1st class reverts to officiating Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Lieut R L Kennion, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, reverts to offg Political Asst of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Capt C H Pritchard, I S C, Political Asst of the 1st class, and his appointment (hereby made) to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 30th Nov 1896—Capt M A Tighe, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to offg Political Asst of the 1st class; Capt J F Whyte, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 1st class reverts to offg Political Asst of the 2nd class; and Capt E LeMesurier, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, reverts to offg Political Asst of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieut L A Forbes, offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 7th Dec 1896—Capt E LeMesurier, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of special leave to Capt G F Chenevix Trench, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 9th Dec 1896—Capt M A Tighe, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class; Capt J F Whyte, I S C offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class and Lieut R L Kenion, I S C offg Political Asst of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieut C. T Ducat, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 1st class, and with effect from the 14th Dec 1896—Lieut H B Pracock, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class; and Lieut S G Knox, I S C, offg political Asst of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieut A T Hritchard, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 18th Dec 1896—Lieut A B Drummond, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 3rd class to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from forlough of Capt W H M Stewart, I S C, and his appointment to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class and with effect from the 21th Dec 1896—Capt M A Tighe I S C, offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Asst of the 1st class Lieut H B Peacock, I S C offg Political Asst of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assist of the 2nd class; an Lieut A B Drummond, I S C offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Asst of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieut Col J H Newill, I S C Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 27th Dec 1896—Lieut Col G Gaisford, I S C Political Agent of the 2nd class., to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class; Capt L S Newmarch, I S C offg Political Agent of the 3rd class to officiate as a Political Agent of 3rd class; Mr W E Jardine, of the Indian Civil Service offg Political Asst of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class; Liut H B Peacock, I S C offg Political Asst of 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class. and Lieut A B Drummond, I S C offg Political Asst of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 2.

CONSOLS advanced ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday, say to 112 7-8; but the price of Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 118. The market rates of discount were unaltered. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £62 11-16; as also was the price of Bar Silver, at 29 11-16d. per oz.; the value of the metal in New York having been still 64⅝ cents per oz.; but with demand Exchange on London half a cent down, at 4·86½ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 15-16d. Further shipments of Specie to India are reported, say £30,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold, to Calcutta. Paris quotations come unaltered.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 39 1-48 per 416 lbs., sellers, via Canal, February-March shipment to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm; and Linseed at 37s. per 416 lbs. same shipment, to the same ports, sellers via Canal; market firm (new contract).

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having amounted to 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 3 15-16d. per lb.; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations having been 3 29-32d. for February deliveries, and 3 15-16d. for June-July. There was no change in the value of Surats; but Egyptian "Fair" Brown was 1-16d. lower, at 4⅜d. per lb. The day's Imports were 13,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton remained at 7 5-16 cents per lb. Futures, for May, are quoted at 7·18 cents per lb., the last quotation for April having been 7·09 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 18,000 bales; and the arrivals this season to date now give the following comparison with those for the same period in the two preceding years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts	18,000	22,000	31,000
Two days' do.	36,000	37,000	54,000
Since 1st September 1893 ..	5,563,000	4,035,000	6,206,000

Our local market for the staple has been quiet to-day and prices for ready stuff are unchanged. There has been more enquiry for "Suttas" and buyers are willing to pay higher rates, say 146 for "Fully Good," Bengal, 190 for 'Good' Broach and 194 for 'Fine' Broach for 15 to 25 March delivery. The purchases of ready Cotton sum up 1,725 bales, of which 115 Etawah, at Rs. 160; 200 Pachora, at Rs. 1 52/5; 110 Bengal, at Rs. 147; 200 Bengal, at Rs. 146; 100 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 147; and 200 Karanja, at Rs. 160 were bought by European shippers; 200 Broach, at Rs. 185¼; and 100 Khundwa, at Rs. 163 by the Mills; and 500 Jalna, at Rs. 170 for shipment to Japan.

WHEAT and SEEDS remain without animation; but quotations are nominally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,164	bales.
Wheat	1,694	cwts.
Linseed	580	"
Rapeseed	2,418	"
Gingellyseed	3,359	"
Groundnuts	1,095	"
Castorseed	1,244	"

EXCHANGE opened very steady at 1s. 3 9-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 5-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 3 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits; and on the receipt of firmer news from Calcutta, rates advanced, and Wire Transfer was obtainable at 1s. 3 11-32d. after a considerable amount had been taken in the early part of the day at 1s. 3 5-16d. Merchants' Bills have been scarce. The market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on	Demand ...	1s. 3 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic ...	1s. 3 11-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 3 13-32d.	"
Credits	do.	... 1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Francs	do.	... 1·62⅞	"

GOVERNMET PAPER.—Quotations for 3 1/2 per cents. to-day, have been 99 5-8 for cash, and 99 7-8 for the settlement on the 3rd March; but very little business has transpired in either line.

SHARES.—This market remains closed for the present.

[REUTER TELEGRAM.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 11-16
Bar Silver	29 11-16

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st February, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·936
Temperature of the Air	degrees	73·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer		67·2
Dew Point		63·8
Relative humidity of Air		·710
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day)	degrees	79·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)		67·0
General Directions of wind*		NE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	291

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Macao interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tingyueh and Tali.

Saigon Bankok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 2nd February, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	1	11	30 a.m.	19	17
Teheran	2	2	41 p.m.	...	21
Suez	2	2	40 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 2nd February, 1897.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	48	..	4
" Karachi	...	24	..	2
" Madras	...	16	...	2

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 140·57 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	7,900	20	10,920
Or per mile of Railway	22	56	...	78
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	59,411	1,92,195	2,575	2,54,181
Total for 19 weeks...	62,411	2,00,095	2,595	2,65,101
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,002	15,411	29	19,432
Per mile of Ry. do.	25	134	...	160
Total to corresponding date do.	57,666	1,62,909	1,211	2,21,786

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 8,512
Increase to date .... " 43,315

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BHUSAWAL.

BIRTH.

BARNARD—January 28, at Bhusawal, the wife of R. C. H. Barnard, G. I. P. Railway, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GREIG—BAPTY—February 2, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev. T. H. Greig, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, D. S. K. Greig, to Edith Amelia, daughter of the late James Bapty.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1897.

IT is to be hoped that the system of registration of deaths which has always been defective in Bombay will be forthwith re-modelled on the Cairene plan, admirable in its simplicity, which has been described by Dr. Rogers Pasha. By making it compulsory to report every death as soon as it occurs to the medical registrar of the district, no time is lost in disinfecting the body and the house; concealment of infective cases becomes practically impossible, and the sanitary authority is able to act at once on the outbreak of the disease in a particular district. It ought not to be difficult to introduce that system immediately, especially now that the Government have lent the services of a considerable number of hospital assistants to the Municipality. In another respect it will be a distinct advantage to cause an independent medical inspection to be made without delay in every case of death; there would be less chance of immunity in cases of foul play. It is well known to the police that under the present system, in which not two per cent. of cases are ever seen by a medical man, the opportunity of disposing of the body at the burning ground is a premium on murder. Medical supervision in the house of the deceased before a burial certificate can be obtained would be a strong deterrent, and bodies could no longer be disposed of, as they are now only too often, with suspicious promptitude. It would perhaps be well on the other hand to fix a limit within which the remains must be removed for final disposal. In Cairo the limit is eight hours. The necessity of holding a coroner's inquest *super-visum* frequently entails great delay. In the House of Correction within the last day or two, the victims of the pestilence were not interred for over twelve hours, and there being no mortuary within the walls the bodies were all that time exposed in the presence of the survivors. It appears to be a moot point whether it is obligatory to hold an inquest in cases of death from an epidemic disease within the precints of a jail. Mr. MacPherson has given an opinion that an inquest is necessary under the Coroner's Act, but that it need not be held *super-visum corporis*. The coroner holds, however, that the latter condition is compulsory under the Act in jail cases. If there be any doubt on the point the Government would do well to set it at rest by an order directing that the rule which obtains in regard to cases occurring outside the jails in times of epidemic shall apply equally in respect of prison cases.

We have already suggested the expediency and shown the possibility of utilising prison labour for the cleansing and lime-washing of the city. We understand that the authorities think well of the suggestion, but that there is a difficulty in providing the necessary supervision. At the present moment the Sanitary Department have 2,500 men employed in this most necessary and invaluable work. The supply of inspectors and sub-inspectors is already falling short of the requirements of the present anxious time. Where are the inspectors to be found to supervise and control many hundreds of prisoners if they be employed on sanitary work? That there is ample work for another thousand men if they can be efficiently supervised there is no doubt whatever. At present when a district is newly attacked, men are taken from other districts where the disease is showing some signs of abatement, and a large force is concentrated on the threatened area. That is an excellent plan so far as it goes; but it requires to be supplemented. Another thousand men should be available to go in advance of the pestilence and cleanse and disinfect districts which may probably be attacked in their turn if precautions be not taken beforehand. The picturesque but most insanitary village of Walkeshwar on Malabar Hill has hitherto escaped practically unscathed, but it is only too likely that it will experience a worse fate than the less populous fishing village of Worli if it be not taken in hand and disinfected betimes. The whole of Malabar Hill may be compromised if Walkeshwar village, with its shrines to which hundreds of thousands of pious pilgrims have wended their steps, become a focus of pestilence. The Health Department can readily find work for another thousand men. The question, as we have said, is where to find the requisite supervisory staff. The European and Native troops at present in Bombay could provide all that is required to supervise the rank-and-file of the sanitary army under the guidance of the staff of the Health and Drainage Departments that have done such yeoman service in combating the pest since September last. Non-commissioned officers and intelligent privates qualifying for the stripes would readily volunteer for such a duty, which would be a welcome relief from the monotony of garrison life, passed within very restricted bounds as at present. We earnestly commend this suggestion to the favourable consideration of the authorities, and are not without hope that it will be acted upon while the need for additional help is so manifest and so pressing. It is satisfactory in the highest degree that the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer are taking measures to secure the closing or the improvement of chawls and houses destitute of light and ventilation and consequently unfit for human habitation. The Chief Presidency Magistrate has with commendable promptitude issued the necessary orders in the cases brought before him to close within four days houses or rooms in houses which are dangerous to health and life. It is intended to enforce the provisions of the law in all such cases. Dr. Jennings has been specially detailed for the important duty of examining and reporting on the interiors of suspected buildings with a view to immediate action. Pending an effective amendment of the building clauses of the Municipal Act, the course now pursued under the powers conferred under that Act to minimise the evils which have accumulated in the Native Town owing to the deficiencies of that Act must be steadily applied.

THE prevailing epidemic while increasing largely the current expenditure of the Municipality, is seriously affecting the revenue. The position justifies the prophecy uttered by Mr. Snow, just before Christmas, in answer to a deputation of citizens, that the balance of twenty lakhs of which they had spoken might be reduced to narrow limits before the year closed. On the one hand, something like five lakhs of rupees have been spent on the special measures taken to stamp out the epidemic; on the other, the absence of so many house-owners and others from Bombay has led to exceptional difficulties in obtaining collections. The amount of the general water, halalkhore and wheel taxes remaining on January 16th to be obtained up to March 31st to bring up the total to the Budget estimates, was nearly eight lakhs and a-quarter, as compared with less than six and a-half lakhs in the corresponding period of last year. In view of the widespread extent of the exodus among the classes who contribute most largely to these taxes, the only wonder is that Mr. Brunton has succeeded in getting so many of the outstanding bills cleared off. This has only been made possible by the very good system adopted which has done so much to give Bombay the reputation it enjoys of having very few arrears of taxes due as compared with Madras and Calcutta. House-owners who have left the town have been duly advised of their indebtedness to the Municipality by post. As the question of the extent of liability to taxation in respect to vacant houses has been raised, it may be as well to explain the procedure adopted in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Act. The valuation of houses throughout the city is fixed between the month of January and the middle of March for the ensuing official year commencing on April 1st. The bills are issued at the commencement of each half-year, in April and October, for the ensuing six months, and the taxes are payable in advance. If a house becomes vacant in whole or in part, it is the duty of the owner to gives notice to the Commissioner. When any building or part of a building has been vacant for not less than thirty consecutive days, and due notice of the fact has been given, the Commissioner has the power to refund the amount of the water-tax and the halalkhore tax, if any, paid for the number of days such vacancy lasted. A refund of the water-tax is, however, inadmissible, unless a written application for the stoppage of the water-supply has been made. When property has been vacant for not less than sixty consecutive days, the Commissioner can refund two-thirds of the amount of the general tax, but the refund is only payable from the date of delivery of the notice of vacancy. If the house continues tenantless from one-half year into another, a fresh notice of vacancy is required before a refund is allowed. It will be seen that under the provisions of the Act many a house-owner will be able to claim reimbursement of most of the taxes he has paid, and doubtless the best possible use will be made of the opportunity. A cognate question which has been asked is the extent of the liability of house-owners to pay the water-tax in respect of the chawls and other buildings where, on sanitary grounds, the supply has been cut off. Upon this point, however, there can be little doubt, for section 141 of the Act provides that the water-tax is leviable not only in regard to buildings where it is laid on, but also in respect to those situated in a portion of the city in which the Commissioner has given public notice that sufficient water is available from Municipal water-works for furnishing a reasonable supply to all the premises in the said portion." The work of settling the new valuations of properties is now being proceeded with, and the owners or agents absent from Bombay are given notice of the new assessment by post. It is understood that in fixing the reteable value of houses for the ensuing year the fact of their non-occupancy for the time being will not be regarded as a reason for a reduction of assessment. The application or otherwise of the same principle to the houses that have already been declared by magisterial order to be unfit for human habitation makes very little difference, since during the time they are vacant refunds are obtainable in respect to them. Within the limits laid down in the Municipal Act the Commissioner will doubtless deal as considerately with the tax-payers as possible. It may be hoped that things will soon so far improve as to lessen the loss of revenue in the shape of refunds, and that an increase of taxation to meet these deficiencies will not be necessary.

WE reproduce in another column the interesting and suggestive paper on plague by Dr. Patrick Manson, lecturer on Tropical Diseases. Dr. Manson was not aware when he wrote that Professor Haffkine has been engaged in Bombay for some months in preparing prophylactic serum for the prevention of plague and as a remedy on the lines which have proved so successful in reducing the mortality from diphtheria, and he writes: "Strange to say, although the plague has been epidemic in Bombay already for some months, there is no news of any effort made to test the important statements of Yersin and his collaborators." This misconception shows the disadvantage of hiding one's light under a bushel. The patient labour of months in a laboratory to produce results which if successful will be of great public benefit attracts no attention. *Non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem est ratio.* The Yersin antitoxin is said to have been marvellously successful; but so far as we are aware he has not himself described either the process or its results. The only available information on the subject seems to be derived from paragraphs in the Shanghai and Hongkong papers, which can scarcely be regarded as scientifically exact. Dr. Yersin was applied to by telegraph for anti-toxin when it was supposed that the pestilence had broken out in Calcutta, and he sent two doses—all that was available. Later when asked for some for Bombay he stated that it would take six months to prepare a fresh supply—a period that will be completed by the end of February. It is understood that the serum which was found so efficacious in China was obtained from one horse. In the hope of increasing the strength of the serum, the horse was subjected to a more severe course of treatment, which ended fatally. Forty horses were then subjected to the process which had proved successful, and they are still under preparation. Meanwhile, Professor Haffkine's protective lymph is now being applied on a large scale in Bombay, and with every prospect of success. It certainly sets up a reaction having the symptoms of plague in a modified form; the Kitisato bacillus being killed by heat, there is no possibility of its multiplying and perpetuating itself, or of the disease being communicated by contagion to others. Dr. Manson seems to thank his stars that he has lived to see the plague at work in civilized cities, where its nature and progress can be studied by men of science. That is no doubt a great gain to humanity—as well as to the distinguished specialists who, more fortunate than the learned doctor, has been able to profit by the longed-for opportunity which has been presented by the appearance of the dreaded pest in Bombay.

WHEN the North Riding vacancy occurred Mr. A. E. Pease, the victorious candidate, was shooting lions in Somaliland, and it was not until he had been duly elected that he was apprised of the fact. Indeed, it is doubtful whether he is even yet aware of the fact that he is an M.P. Captain Sinclair, the elect of Forfarshire, was in Canada at the time of Mr. Martin White's resignation, but unlike Mr. Pease he was able to rush across the Atlantic and lay siege to the constituency Mr. C. M. Ramsay sought to win. Mr. Ramsay was the old representative of the county, having won it for the Conservatives at a by-election in 1894 by a majority of 286 votes. But he lost it again in 1895 by 441. Forfarshire has been declared a constituency which never knows its own mind since it changes it about twice a year. The Radical majority has been increased by seventeen votes only, in a heavier poll than that of 1895 by five hundred and eleven. Captain Sinclair, the victorious Radical candidate, was formerly Gladstonian candidate for Ayr. Being rejected there in 1886 he contested Dumbartonshire, which he won by a majority of 293 over Mr. A. J. Wylie. He formerly held a commission in the 5th Lancers, and served with the Expeditionary Field Force in Suakin. Subsequently he acted as A.-D.-C. to Lord Aberdeen when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Since resigning his commission in 1887, Captain Sinclair has devoted himself to political and social work, taking an active interest in Toynbee Hall and the Discharged Soldiers' Aid Society. He is also known as the founder and organiser of the London Playing Fields Committee. He is acknowledged to have "the best intentions, excellent backing, and adequate abilities," and thirty-seven years to the good.

THE Bombay Government have ordered three Military Surgeons at present serving with Native regiments to proceed to Bombay to strengthen the medical staff combating the pestilence. Four army surgeons who were on duty in Hongkong during the epidemic of bubonic plague in 1894 are on their way out from England for the same purpose. These seven medical officers, in addition to Dr. Weir, Dr Street, Dr. Jennings, Dr. MacCartie, and Dr. Kirtikar, will raise the medical staff employed in the present campaign to twelve.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, Ganga Valubh Ramjas, a man from the North-West Provinces, was charged with having in his possession, on the 25th November last, a forged currency note for Rs. 500, knowing it to be forged and intending to pass it as genuine. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

ON the application of Common Jurors who were summoned to serve at the First Criminal Sessions, which Commenced yesterday, the Chief Justice, who presided, changed the hour of attendance from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. for the convenience of the jurors, most of whom, owing to the present state of Bombay, had gone to reside temporarily at some distance from the city.

YESTERDAY at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of Gayadin Rugbardayal, who was committed by the coroner in March last on a charge of murder, was postponed till the next Sessions. The Advocate General stated that the prisoner was found to be insane since his commitment, and had been confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba, the Superintendent of which still pronounced him to be unable to stand his trial.

THE weather has been excessively cold this year in Karachi a correspondent tells us, the thermometer having been down so low as 42 a point to which it has not been known to reach for more than 50 years. In central and Upper Sind also the winter has been very severe for recently there have been hard frosts every morning. So early as November frosts were known in the Hyderabad district.

AT PUBLIC Meeting held at Bhownugger on, the 25th instant, under the presidency of his Highness the Maharaja, it was resolved to collect subscriptions in aid of the Famine Fund. The list of subscribers up to date (Jan. 31.) shows subscriptions amounting to Rs. 22,174. Further subscriptions are expected. Bhownugger is not only able to support all it won poor, but to help those of other parts of the country, and it is hoped that other Native States, similarly well situated, will follow the example of Bhownugger and help those less fortunate.

A BURMAN coming from Myingyan to Pegu with two younsters sold his offspring for one-sixteenth of a basket of rice each.

THE Atlas Assurance Co.'s Head office in London have telegraphed to the Bombay Branch that they have subscribed 250 guineas to the famine relief fund started in London.

SINCE 1893 the ungazetted servants of the Madras Government have been apprehending an order that they were no longer to enjoy the privilege of writing with quills, but must get along with steel pens. In that year the warning was sounded, and the Superintendent of Stationery was instructed to ascertain whether non-gazetted men wese good enough to write with quills. The question seems to have been difficult, for the decision is only now announced, and it is unfavourable to the non-gazetted wallahs. No more quills for these gentlemen. His Excellency the Governor in Council has himself made the order.

THE report that King Alexander of Servia is a suitor for the hand of the Archduchess Maria Christina, of the Royal House of Hapsburg, reminds one (says the *St. James's Gazette*) how few princes in Europe, either reigning or direct heirs to a throne, are in a position to choose a consort. Leaving out of count princes of Royal Houses not occupying a throne and hereditary princes of small German Grand Duchies and Duchies, the number does not exceed eight. Royal personages almost invariably marry young. The Queen was not quite twenty-two when she married Prince Albert the Prince of Wales was not twenty-two when he wedded Princess Alexandra, King Humbert of Italy was twenty-four when he married the seventeen-year-old Margaret of Savoy, the Emperor of Austria at twenty-three married Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, aged sixteen, the King of the Belgians took his first wife at the age of eighteen, and the German Emperor was twenty-two when he led to the altar the Princess Augustus Victoria. The following princes (says the *Manchester Courier*) are unmarried:—King Otto of Bavaria (Roman Catholic), forty-nine; Albert Leopold (Roman Catholic), son of the Comte de Flandre and grandson of the King of the Belgians, twenty-two; Prince Christian, grandson of the King of Denmark (Lutheran), twenty-seven; Prince Louis of Monaco (Roman Catholic), twenty-seven; Prince Daniel of Montenegro (Greek Orthodox), twenty-six; the Czarewitch (Greek Orthodox), twenty-six; and Alexander of Servia (Greek Orthodox), twenty-one. King Otto and the Czarewich must be excluded for reasons of health, so that the number of princes who may offer a throne to their consorts is thus reduced.

TELEGRAMS.

APPOINTMENT TO THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

THE HON'BLE MR. BIRDWOOD'S SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The Secretary of State for India has appointed Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, Member of the Bombay Council, in succession to the Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, who retires in April.

It is understood that one of the determining motives of this appointment is that Sir Charles Ollivant's intimate acquaintance with the sanitary and structural requirements of Bombay renders his presence in the Council at the present juncture specially desirable.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATY.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

It is considered that the Amendments introduced into the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty by the Foreign Committee of the Senate, reddce the Treaty to an absurdity, which was the desired object of the American jingoes.

THE FORFAR ELECTION.

Captain Sinclair, the Radical candidate, has been elected for Forfarshire, having polled 5,423 votes against 4,965, polled by the Hon. C. M. Ramsay, the Unionist candidate.

MR. BALFOUR'S SCHOOLS BILL.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Balfour introduced his Schools Bill, which exempts voluntary schools from rates, and grants State aid of five shillings per child annually.

THE CRETAN GENDARMERY.

Major Bar, of the British Army, has started to take provisional command of the Cretan Gendarmery.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The transport Dilwara arrived at Southampton on Sunday.

COUNT MURAVIEFF.

Count Muravieff has visited the Emperor William at Kiel.

GRAVE SITUATION IN CRETE.

Latest advices from Crete state that the situation there has become most grave.

A perfect panic prevails at Canea, where a Christian judge and four Mussalmans have been murdered.

Fighting is going on between Christian and Mussalman bands on the outskirts of Canea.

DISCUSSION ON THE INDIAN FAMINE IN THE LORDS.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Onslow, in replying to a question from Lord Kinnaird, said that the Indian Government were determined not to interfere with the private trade in grain so long as it supplied the needs of the people.

Lord Kimberley said the Government were never so well prepared as at present to combat with the famine.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Sir Thomas Spencer Wells, Bart., the eminent surgeon.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 2.

The total contributions to the Famine Fund up to this evening amount to Rs. 9,24,752, including Rs. 3,90,000 from Glasgow.

A telegram has been received from the Mayor of San Francisco, stating that a fund has been organised there.

THE STORM AT CALCUTTA.

Yesterday's storm has done considerably more damage than was at first suspected. In the Strand Road all the telephone posts were blown down, and in other places gas lamps were blown over. The ship Somali and two Arab ships lying at anchor parted from their moorings, but no damage was done, though they all had very narrow escape. The steamer Dongola also broke from her moorings, and narrowly missed colliding with the jetty.

It is not yet known how many persons were drowned in the river owing to the capsizing of boats, but the number must be considerable.

MURDER OF A EUROPEAN WOMAN.

LAHORE, FEB. 2.

A Pathan murdered a European woman in Lahore, to-day, at eleven, in the Anarkalli Bazaar, in a crowded thoroughfare. She was the wife of F. C. Band, Telegraph signaller. She had gone out shopping with her husband, and while coming out of a shop, the woman first, a Pathan Ghazi stabbed her with a long knife in the neck and side. The husband saw the wife fall and cry "I am killed." He went for the Ghazi, who slashed at him and cut his forearm so severely as to necessitate an operation. The Ghazi then ran up the bazaar, creating a panic, but was arrested by a sowar. The woman died almost on the spot.

The murderer made a statement that he came from Peshawar with the object of killing Europeans.

The investigation is proceeding.

SYMPATHY FROM SURAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, FEB. 1.

A numerously-attended meeting of leading Parsees of Surat was held at the Darria Mehel at the invitation of Sirdar Davur Eduljee Khurshedjee Modi to concert measures for providing separate hospital accommodation for Parsees suffering from the plague. Sympathetic speeches were made, and after appointing an influential committee a good sum was subscribed on the spot. It is expected that further sums will be forthcoming from this city as well as from Bombay and other places.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, FEB. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana, left here, yesterday evening.

SUEZ, FEB. 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, from Bombay, arrived here, this morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 1

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, FEB. 2,

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, left this morning for Bombay.

COLOMBO, FEB. 2.

Orient steamer Oroya, from Australia, arrived.

MADRAS, FEB. 2.

H. M. S. Bonaventure, left Madras, at 7-10 p.m. and Sailed S.E.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru, left Singapore for Hongkong on the 1st instant.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 15.

THE "Statist" undertakes to condemn in the most summary fashion the determination of the Indian Government not to interfere with the free action of trade in furnishing supplies of food to the famine-stricken district. We are told "the decision is based upon purely pedantic principles which will not bear examination, and which originated in an entirely wrong conception of political economy. The Government admits that it is bound to interfere in one way. It promises to supply work to all who need it, and to pay them such rates as will enable them to buy food. Surely it is here interfering in a most effective way with all the employers of labour in the afflicted districts." But there is no principle of political economy involved in the matter. The "Statist" misconceives altogather the ground of the non-interference. It is a question of expediency which has been abundantly discussed in India on occasions of previous famines during the last thirty years, and the prevailing opinion amongst those who studied the cause of the disasters occurring between 1874 and 1878 was that, except in districts too remote by distance or by difficulty of access to be reached by private trade, interference by Government transport of food was more harmful than beneficial. The moment that State operations begin private traders cease to compete, and their business becomes paralysed over wider areas than those immediately affected by the transactions of the Government. Testimony of the most convincing kind, drawn from experience, supports entirely the view that wherever the means of transport are sufficient there is no more rapid or effective method of securing the movement of grain to places where the supply of it is deficient than that of the ordinary commercial channels. In taking the course upon which it has resolved, therefore, the Indian Administration is not acting upon any abstract notions of "laissez faire," but upon practical considerations of expediency for which there is ample warrant.

The charter by the Czar to the Eastern Railway Company for the construction of the line across Northern Manchuria is a very interesting document. The charter is discribed as based on a contract made on August 27 last between the Chinese Governmen tand the Russo-Chinese Bank, by which a concession was granted to the letter to make a line across Chinese territory from some point on the Ussuri border on the east, and one on the frontier of Trans-Baikalia on the west. This concession (the charter recites) was accompanied by right to work coal and other minerals along the route of the line subject to Chinese laws, and to organise commercial and industrial entarprises in connecitou, with the line. The object of the charter is to enable the bank to obtain the necessary captial to avail itself of this concession. It provides that only Russian and Chinese subjects can pe shareholdersin the company thereby formed of for the purpose, and that eight years after the completion of the line is to be the duration of the company's existence. The capital is to be five million roubles, in shares of five thousand roubles each (oso that evidently small capitalists are not wanted in the company), and the rest of the capital required—of which obviously five milion roubles can only be a small part—will be supplied by the Russian Government in the shape of bonds, to be issued in a manner eo be settled by the Minister of Finance. Inoerest on and payment of these bonds will be guaranteed by the Russian Government bue the shares, which are to be issued at par, are not so guaranteed. The president or chairman of the Company is to be appointed by the Chinese Government, and the administrators or directore will ba clected by the shareholders and these directors will elect a vice president from amongst themselves. The president's duty will be to see that the duties of the Company towares the Chinese Government are property carried out, and he will be the medium of communication between, them, while the vice president will be in charge of the affairs of the Company. The charter goes on to provide that at the end of eighty years from the completion of the line it will become the property of the Chinese Government, with all belonging to its working, by the mere effluxion of time. The reserve and other funds of the Company are to be first employed in reimbursing the Russian Government for any loss it may have suffered by reason of its guarautee of interest on the bonds, and the balance divided amongst the shareholders. Any other debt then due by the Company to the Government is to annulled. Further, the Chinese Government has the right to purchase the line after thirty-six years, on payment of all the capital and debts of the Company. The work of construction is to begin not letter tnan August next and is to be completed in six years. This charter, it will be noticed, disposes any doubts as to the accuracy of the alleged secret treaty between Rusgia and China published last mouth, for while the text of the ledged treaty incluced a provision for making the railway. it is now clear that this concession was granted two months before the date of that treaty, not to the Russian Government, as the text of the treaty says, but to the Russo-Chinese Bank. The statistics of railway extension in the United States during the past year show a total of 1,800 miles of new lines opened during the year, according to one American authority, and 1,692 miles according to another. The total for 1895 was 1,922 miles, so that the falling off in American railway enterprise during recent years continued during 1896. The total for last year was, in fact, the smallest for the last wenty years, and with thei exception of one year the smollest for the past thirty years. The mavimum year of railway construction in the United States was 1887, when 13,000 miles of new lines were added to the existing system. The total of the new mileage constructed during the last five years barely exceeds the large figures for the single year 1887. There seems, at present, to be no prospect of an early revival of such wholesale extension; indeed, it seems very unlikely that in the existing position of American railway undertakings the capital for any extensive schemes of the kind could be raiseed.

The the Foreign Office has decided upon temporary arrangements as to two of the new ports in China opened to trade under the Japanese treaty of peace. These are Soochow and Hangchow, not far from Shanghai. In the first place no appliction will be made at present to the Chinese Government for a special settlement or concession for British subjects, who will therefore take their chance with other foreigners in obtaining sites for residences and warehouses in the area set apart for foreigners generally. The Japanese, have secured land of their own in return for abandoning the provision in their treaty as to taxation on articles manufactured in the treaty ports. The settlement for all foreigners (excluding Japanese) at Soochow has already been marked out by the Chinese authorities, and the prices for plots in different positions have been fixed by agreement with the foreign representatives. At Hangchow nothing of the kind has yet been done. As to the British consular staff at these two places, it has been decided merely to appoint two junior members of the consular service to reside one at each place in order to watch trade generally and report on it. These are officially attached to the British Cousulate General at Shanghi. It will thus be seen that no great expectations of trade at either place are entertained by the British authorities, who have not secured a British settlement or estiblished a regular British consulate at either. It is explained to me that Soochow is so near to Shanghai where there is a very large British consular staff, that even if a great trade grew rapidly sufficient consular assitance and supervision could be given at Shanghai As for Hangchow though it is further off it is nevertheless sufficiently near Shanghai to render the absence of a regular consular staff free from inconvenience. Moreover it is expected that the chief trade by British subjects in Hangshow will be for a few weeks in the silk season, when any amount of consular assistance can be drafted from Shanghai.

The news that the Sultan had agreed to the recommendation of Sir Edgar Vincent that partial European control should be extended to the Budget and the expenditure generally was received with general satisfaction in the City, and was marked by a smart rise in quotation for Turkish low-priced groups. A permanent Financial Commission is, it is announced, to be appointed, composed of two Europeans and two high Turkish officials, which is to be invested with full powers to inquire into the financial administration of all departments. It is pointed out, however, that the successful working of the scheme will depend entirely upon the Europeans appointed. If strong and capable men are selected, it is hoped that considerable good may be effected. The arrangement, however, we should imagine, is in too early a stage yet to impart any permanent strength to Turkish Stocks.

This week's Bank of England return shows some considerable and interesting changes, though they are of much the usual character at this period of the year. Thanks to the large return of coins and notes from the country in connexion with the return of the dividend money recently distributed, the reserve has been raised by nearly half a million, and now stands at over 26¼ millions. The return of coin was about a million, while the contraction in the note circulation was half a million. The market has experienced the benefit of this inflow of currency and has been able to liquidate its indebtedness to the Central institution to the extent of over three and a-half millions, there being a reduction of that amount in the other securities, while the other deposits or bankers' balances have only been drawn upon to the extent of a million and three quarters. The reduction of a million in public deposits is, no doubt, largely attributable to the repayment of deficiency advances obtained by the Government for the distribution of the dividends, there being a reduction in the Government securities of three quarters of a million.

There has during the past few days been a distinctly easier feeling in the money market, and rates have been slipping away. This is owing to the fact that the supply of loanable capital continues large and sometimes difficult of employment. It has to be remembered, however, that the market still apparently owes the Bank approximately two and a half millions, as the "other securities," which before the borrowing began stood at 26 millions, still stand at upwards of 28½ millions, and when all this money is repaid the supply of cash will be considerably reduced. Another point, too is that the item of "other deposits" includes a large amount of Japanese money. While, therefore, the value of money is not likely to rule so high as during the latter part of last year, no return to excessive ease is to be anticipated, for from now until the end of the financial year the revenue collections will take money off the market and give the Bank control. Bearing this fact in mind it is thought not unlikely that the Bank rate may at no distant date be lowered to 3 per cent.

The two dividend announcements made yesterday were of a very encouraging character, and have quite done away with the feeling of depression caused by the unfavourable declarations of the previous day. The Great Eastern dividend of 4½ per cent. comparing with 4 per cent. for the second half of 1895, with a somewhat larger balance carried forward than a year ago, practically came up to the best expectations, and another record price was touched of 112 5/8. The present distribution makes the dividend on the whole year 3 1/8 per cent., and also establishes a record in the history of the company. The yield at the quotation current, however, it will be observed, is appreciably under 3 per cent. The gross increase in traffics for the half-year according to the weekly statements was £96,500, while the extra ¼ per cent. of dividend requires £47,000. Assuming that the capital charges have increased by £6,000 to £8,000, it would appear that the working exbenses, which for 1895 were 54·29 per cent., have been still further reduced.

The returns of the entries of shipping at the port Hamburg for the whole of last year testify to the continued expansion of the shipping traffic of the port which was indicated by statements published from time to time during the course of the year. This will be seen from the following comparison of the figures for last year with those of 1895 and 1894:—

	Vessels.	Entered. Net registered tonnage.
1894	9,165	6,129,000
1895	9,443	6,254,000
1896	10,477	6,445,000

Of the vessels which entered the port last year 7,497 were steamers, with an aggregate of 5,680,000 tons (net register), as against 6,846 steamers, with an aggregate of 5,560,000 tons, in 1895. In all, last year, 3,513 of the vessels, with an aggregate of 2,138,000 tons, arrived from Great Britain, and 1,497 vessels, with an aggregate of 2,465,000 tons, arrived from the the Transatlantic ports. The continued increase in the number of vessels and the tonuage last years shows that the opening of the Kaiser Wilhelm Ship Canal from the Elbe, below Hamburg, to the Baltic has not injured the trade of the great German port, as was at one time apprehended there; on the contrary, so far it has tended to increase the importance of Hamburg by making it an entrepot for the transhipment of goods for the Baltic ports by way of the canal.

In the preface to the 1897 edition of the "Stock Exchange Year Book." M. Thomas Skinner, the editor: remarks that, in spite of the political and financial alarms of the past year, the formation of joint-stock companies has, until quite recently, proceded at a greater rate than ever. In the unprocedented year 1895, 3,892 companies were formed, with an authorised capital of £231,368,077, and it seems probable that when the official returns for 1896 are issued they will show that at least an equal number of companies, with an even larger aggregate amount of authorised capital, were formed last year. In addition, Mr. Skinner says that, putting the depreciation of securities against the appreciation, a balance of gain to the amount of £250,000,000 during the year in the value of securities already known "can be proved," and that the net improvement during the last three years has not been less than £500,000,000. One result of the further increase of companies is the necessary enlargement of Mr. Skinner's digest of information relating to all those securities known to the markets of the United Kingdom, in order to keep it a practically complete reference-book on the subject. A useful improvement is the lettering of the various sections on the foreedge of the leaves, in order to facilitate rapid reference. The work now includes considerably more than 1,500 pages of matter, and is published at 25s.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

RICE-CROP PROSPECTS, 1896-97.

Summary of the District Officers' reports on the rice-crop prospects on the 31st December 1896 in the 14 chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma.—The area under paddy cultivation is now reported as 5,248,145 acres or 7-729 acres more than the area reported last month. In Akyab and Kyaukbyu the crops are estimated at 13 annas against 14 annas and 16 annas respectively last month. The estimate for Thaton has been raised from 14 annas to 15 annas while that for Amherst has been reduced from 16 annas to 15 annas. No reason is given for the decrease in Amherst. In other districts last month's estimates are unchanged the Bassein reports has not been received so last month's figures have been taken.

It is now estimated that there will be avilable for export 1,786,000 tons of cargo rice equivalent to 30,271,000 cwts. of cleaned rice.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—FEBRUARY 1.

10 p.m. ... 73·2

TUESDAY.—FEBRUARY 2.

6 a.m. ... 69·3
10 a.m. ... 75·3
2 p.m. ... 78·3
4 p.m. ... 76·9

THE CONDITION OF THE MILL INDUSTRY IN BOMBAY.

So far back as May last we sounded a note of warning regarding forward contracts and the speculative turn the yarn market had assumed. These forward sales carried the prices of yarn very high, while cotton declined; and the result was that the shipment of yarn to China fell off, while its demand in Bombay grew in inverse ratio. The retrograde policy which swelled the profit of mill-owners has now placed them on the horns of a dilemma The products of the local mills have fallen off consequent on the absence of hands, and the agents of the mills are placed in an awkward position. They have to fulfil their contracts entered into several months back in anticipation of large profits. Up till now they have managed to fulfil their obligations, but whether they will continue to hold the same position or not is a question which remains to be ascertained. But it is probable, nay inevitable, that in many cases the mill agents will have to make at least some allowance to satisfy the merchants with whom they had bargained for forward deliveries. The interests of all concerned are greatly jeopardised by the dislocation of this important industry which feeds so many thousands of people. A representative of this paper visited several mills with a view to ascertain the actual position, and the information he obtained shows that the state of affairs is far from being satisfactory. It will be remembered that the Mill-owners' Association at their recent meeting passed a resolution (1st) "That wages should be paid monthly as usual. (2nd) That advances not exceeding half the wages due be made as required by the hands. (3rd) That as far as practicable grain shops be opened by each mill, at which grain should he sold retail at wholesale prices. (4th) That no wages due to absent mill-hands be forfeited provided such hands return to their work before 1st of March. And (5th) That mills continue working, so as to provide employment for the hands remaining in Bombay, and also for those who are daily returning." It would be interesting to know how many mills have adhered to the resolution. The Hon'ble Mr. Wadia openly said that it would be a pity if some of the mill-owners would not practise what they preached. The position as gleaned by our representative is briefly as follows:—

The City of India Mill has already paid off its hands. It has lost a large number of men, who have fled, and only half the machinery is working.

Messrs. E. D. Sassoon have also paid off their hands, and half the machinery is kept going.

In the Hong Kong Mill work is carried on by a few old hands and men on daily wages, the total number of hands being 175.

The Jubilee, the Bombay National, and the China Mills have not yet paid full wages to the men, and only one-fourth part of the machinery is working.

The Sun Mill is worked mostly by men on daily wages, and half the plant is working now.

The Star Mill only employs men on daily wages, and half the mill is working.

The Britannia Mill has not paid the wages of the men. It is also worked by hands on daily wages.

The Hindustan Mill works 5,500 spindles with the help of men on daily wages.

The United Mill has also not paid its hands, and only one-third of the machinery is working.

The Indian Mill works 6,500 spindles by men on daily wages.

The Khatao Mill has also not paid the wages of its hands.

The Damoder Mill was up till recently working full, and had experienced no material obstacle, but it is said that many men have been taken away by another mill, and consequently only half the plant is kept going.

The Lakhmidass Mill also was fortunate in having its full complement of men, but recently a number have left, and it has to employ hands on daily wages.

The Presidency Mill has not paid the full wages. A few days back the female operatives stopped the carriage of the manager and appealed to him to pay their wages. It is said that some of the hands have received part payment.

The Howard and Bullough, the Connaught, the Leopold, the Imperial, the Anglo-Indian and James Greavss between them work 2,80,000 spindles at an average in ordinary times. In this time of panic 73,000 spindles are at work. The average product was 1,15,000 lbs., but it has now fallen to 25,000 lbs. These mills have also not paid the full wages of their men.

It was decided to close the Mazagon Mill entirely and to work the Framji Petit full with the help of the men of the former.

The Jacob Sassoon Mill is the largest in Bombay. It has 89,000 spindles at work in good times. Now the spindles at work are 43,000, and the product has fallen off from 33,000 lbs. to 12,000 lbs. A gentleman having experience of the business remarked to our representative:—"Regarding the attitude of some of the mill-owners at the present critical juncture it is imperative that the true facts should be laid before the public. It is worth noting that what is actually being done behind the scenes is something different from what is proclaimed from the platforms at the top of one's voice. It is a pity that all the mill agents do not agree to pay their hands, as resolved at the recent meeting of the shareholders. The mills under the agency of Sir Dinshaw Petit are kept working at a heavy loss, and it is gratifying to see that the Hon'ble Mr. Wadia has consulted the interests, comforts, and conveniences of these miserable people whose lot is indeed very hard. Mr. George Cotton, who is chairman of the Mill-owners' Association must see that the mill-owners put the resolution into effect. Several owners have opened grain shops in connection with their mills. Mr. Wadia and Mr. George Cotton are providing grain, medicine, and huts for shelter to the men in their employ. Huts are erected, but the men do not care to avail themselves of the advantages they afford in the matter of protection from disease.

Yesterday morning, about four hundred mill-hands belonging to the mills managed by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company, at De Lisle Road, struck work. They collected in a body on the roadway leading to the mills, and about noon-when Mr. Cotton's carriage arrived, they surrounded it and demanded the payment of their wages. Mr. Cotton told them that he would not give them any hearing on the road, but if they wished to bring to his notice any of their grievances, they should go to him in the office and represent them in an orderly manner. The hands thereupon allowed his carriage to proceed to the office of the mills, where Mr. Cotton informed them that their grievances would be attended, to and the men resumed their work. It is well known that the agitators intended to induce them to strike work, and to go away to their native country the moment they were paid off.

GENERAL JOHN MICHAEL DE COURCY MEADE, senior officer on the active list of the infantry branch of the Royal Marines, who has been placed on the retired list on attaining the age limit, served with the Royal Marine Brigade in the Crimea in 1854-55, and was also in the China campaign from 1857 to 1859, being awarded medals and clasps for his achievements in both operations. His retirement places General F. W. Thomas at the head of the list, and promotes Lieutenant-General Geoffrey Mairis to the rank of General.

IN Madrid the idea is gaining ground that peace in Cuba is not far off. A good sign is the departure for Washington, in strict incognito, of a high Government official, who is sent there as a private negotiator, with full instructions from Senor Canovas and the Duke of Tetuan. The settlement (the *Daily News'* Paris correspondent learns) will be on the basis of reforms for Cuba and a treaty of commerce on her behalf with the United States. This treaty would open the Cuban market to foreign competition, except as regards cotton prints and one or two other articles. The Spanish Government will try hard to keep these a monopoly of the Barcelona manufacturers.

THE INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS OF INDIA.

CONTROVERSY IN SHOLAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, JAN. 30.

A MEETING was held at Mungalvar Peith, Sholapur, to welcome Mr. W. S. Caine on his second visit to this town. From two to three thousand people were present, among them several Brahman and Parsee ladies. Rao Sahib M. B. Warad, President of the People's Association, was in the chair. Rose leaves were showered on Mr. Caine as he walked through the assembly to take his seat on the platform. Mr. Davar, a Parsee pleader, read the address of welcome in English. It was then read in Marathi.

Mr. Archibald Constable, who was present at the meeting, by invitation, said that as one who had laboured for the last twenty-eight years in India and in England as a railway employe, as a private individual, and as the founder of a business in London that has done something to place authentic information regarding India within the reach of everybody, he heard with extreme pain and regret the statement set forth in the address to the effect that, notwithstanding all the blessings of British rule, the condition of the people of India is going from bad to worse. He maintained that, on the contrary, the people are improving in material prosperity every year. In proof of that statement he could point, among many other things, to the increased number of mills springing up in the town of Sholapur itself; spinning Indian cotton by Indian hands into cloth to be worn by Indian men and women. He could also point with pleasure to the healthy, well-fed, well-clothed workers to be seen trooping out of the mill already open in Sholapur. If he stepped across the street, he would come to the busy railway station, part of a system that is fast covering India with many miles of railway of incalculable advantage to the whole country, while affording lucrative employment to ever-increasing numbers of people. Mr. Caine claimed to be a friend of India, but in the November number of the paper, named *India*, he is shown as demurring to the generally accepted opinion that India never existed as India until the British went there, and that at the present moment all that is worth having in this country has been derived from British rule. Mr. Caine appeared to concur in Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's declaration that England has done the greatest possible material injury to India. Mr. Constable held that no one with such views had the faintest claim to be considered a friend of India. These remarks, which were translated into Marathi, were received with uproar, and cries of "shame, shame."

Mr. Nagpukar, formerly a pleader in Sholapur, went up to Mr. Constable, and said he could not be allowed to continue his remarks.

Mr. Constable appealed to Mr. Caine to obtain for him a patient hearing.

Mr. Caine said that as far as he was concerned he desired that Mr. Constable should be heard patiently to the end, specially as he understood that Mr. Constable would soon be finished.

The Chairman said that he could not agree with Mr. Caine.

To avoid further unpleasantness, Mr. Constable contented himself with addressing the reporters. He deprecated the use of language which engendered race friction, which everyone deplored and should do their best to allay. He asserted that the lives and deaths of thousands of Englishmen, ably seconded in numberless instances by Indians, gave an emphatic contradiction to Messrs. Naoroji and Caine's monstrous declarations.

Mr. Caine, in replying to the address, returned cordial thanks for the generous reception given to him—a reception which recalled his first visit six years ago when he was elected their representative in the Indian National Congress. He excused himself from speaking at length, as he was suffering severe pain and also because the meeting was a demonstration in favour of the Congress, and not a controversial meeting. He knew Mr. Constable well by reputation, as being well-informed on all Indian subjects, but it was evident that he was not at all versed in the arts of public agitation; otherwise he would have sought out Mr. Caine, and arranged to hold a debate of suitable length on any opinion he (Mr. Caine) had expressed. Mr. Constable had merely emphasized several features of British rule, and Mr. Caine was sure that, however they might differ on other points, all present were agreed that no other rule was sought. While admitting all that Mr. Constable had said in regard to the building of mills and railways, he still maintained, as pointed out in the address, that the people of India were going from bad to worse.

Mr. Constable: Question! Question!

A very important existing problem is the question what measures could be taken to reduce imposts, all necessary to provide funds for the increasing cost of the British Administration. The Home Government had recognised the powers when men such as Mr. Naoroji, Sir William Wedderburn, and himself were placed on the Welby Commission. That Commission had already succeeded in showing that many Indian affairs required a searching inquiry from top to bottom. For instance evidence already given proves that the British Treasury has used its position to draw large sums from unrepresented India on account of Home Charges. In proportion to the wealth of the country, the Indian Military charges are far too heavy. Twenty-four crores are spent yearly in armaments alone. Seventy-five thousand British and a hundred and sixty-thousand Indian soldiers are kept up—a British soldier in India costing £110 per annum, while the cost of a German soldier is but £30 or thereabouts. For years past he had advocated great reductions in military expenditure, yielding a saving of, say, six crores per annum. The civilians pay the piper, and they meant, in future, to call the tune. Many items, such as the cost of the Aden Garrison, require explanation. Mr. Caine also touched on the Famine Fund accounts, and maintained that a reduction of military charges would enable the Government to increase the grants for education, of which there was great need. This demonstration here, Mr. Caine continued, would show that Great Britain's heart beats warmly towards India. After some further remarks, Mr. Caines at down amidst loud cheers.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and the distribution of flowers concluded the proceedings.

A HINDU lunatic ran *amuck* on Thursday, literally hacking his great grand-mother to death, leaving his mother lying on the ground for dead, and making a murderous attack upon the Policeman of the beat. The name of this unfortunate young man is Jogesh Chuder Bannerji, and he is a native of Dacca. He arrived in Calcutta ten or twelve days ago, and put up with some of his relatives at 41, Bose Para Lane, in the Jorasanko Section of the town. Missing him from the house, his mother came down in search of him, and put up at the same place. Last Thursday, about 4-30 in the evening, during the temporary absence of the male members of the house, the lunatic suddenly took up a heavy wooden stool, and struck his mother a violent blow with it on the head felling her unconscious to the ground in a pool of blood. Leaving her for dead. the lunatic then got hold of a *dao*, entered an adjoining room, and attacked his great grand-mother, hacking her to death. He next came out into the compound and seeing an iron water-pipes, ten feet long, he picked it up and smashed a cage to pieces, killing a talkative maina. He then rushed out into the street, still armed with the pipe, and the first person that tattraced his attention was the Indian Policeman on the beat. Without bandying words with him, he commenced an unprovoked attack, and gave him such a violent blow on the head tha the staggered and fell, but quickly regaining his feet, he closed with him and soon overpowered him. It then leaked out that he was a perfect madman. The injured mother has been removed to the Medical College Hospital, whilst the corpse of the aged great grand-mother has been removed to the *morgue* for the usual coroner's Inquest. The lunatic was formally placed on his trial, last Friday, in the Court of Northern Division Magistrate, when he was directed to be placed under medical observation till the 8th proximo.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, 10 a.m., on Monday, give the following results (the number of attacks has already been published):—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	0	1
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	6	2
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvi	1	1
	Chukla	0	0
	Umarkhadi	4	2
	Dongri	1	2
C	Market	0	1
	Dhobi Talao	2	5
	Fanaswadi	4	3
	Bhuleshwar	0	0
	Khara Talao	0	1
	Khumbarwada	4	3
D	Khetwadi	2	5
	Girgaum	2	2
	Chaupati	1	2
	Walkeshwar	6	1
	Mahalakshmi	2	3
E	Mazgaon	22	8
	Tadwadi	1	5
	Second Nagpada	0	2
	Kamathipura	4	4
	Tardeo	4	2
	Byculla	26	9
	First Nagpada	1	0
F	Parel	1	5
	Sewri	1	1
	Sion	13	5
G	Mahim	4	2
	Worli	0	1
	Water Division	0	0
	Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0
	Parsee Hospital	0	2
	Jain Hospital	0	0
	Arthur Road Hospital	0	5
	St. George's Hospital	0	1
	Total	112	86

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	0	2
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	6	3
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvi	0	1
	Chukla	0	0
	Umarkhadi	3	2
	Dongri	1	1
C	Market	0	0
	Dhobi Talao	0	1
	Fanaswadi	0	1
	Bhuleshwar	0	1
	Khara Talao	2	1
	Kumbharwada	3	6
D	Khetwadi	3	6
	Girgaum	1	5
	Chowpatti	1	0
	Walkeshwar	2	2
	Mahalakshmi	0	0
E	Mazagon	15	7
	Tadwadi	3	1
	Second Nagpada	1	2
	Kamatipura	5	4
	Tardeo	3	5
	Byculla	3	13
	First Nagpada	1	0
F	Parel	2	9
	Sewri	3	1
	Sion	0	10
G	Mahim	10	0
	Worli	0	4
	Water Division	0	0
	Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0
	Parsee Hospital	0	1
	Jain Hospital	0	2
	Arthur Road Hospital	0	5
	St. George's Hospital	0	0
	Port Trust Plague Hospital	0	1
	Total	68	97

The total mortality from all causes was 282.

The total number of deaths in the jail up to Monday from bubonic fever was six, and not 13, as erroneously stated yesterday, while thirteen men were suffering from the disease. Since then there has been no death or new case, and the men who have been inoculated are doing on well.

A Munshi of the "Muslim Herald" writes: A meeting of the Mohamedans of Bombay of all sections will be held to-day, at 2 o'clock, at the Juma Musjid to petition the Municipal Corporation of Bombay against the closing of the Mohamedan burial grounds.

The Municipal Commissioner has issued a notification, suggesting to owners of houses and chawls the advisability not only of assisting in the work of lime-washing by the Municipality, but also of undertaking to do the work themselves.

The Sahebs' Servants Hospital receives the servants of European subscribers, and of non-subscribers on payment of a minimum of twenty rupees.

THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

Not only the European troops, but also the Native sepoys segregated on the vacant ground near the Oval have enjoyed a complete immunity from the epidemic. There is no present intention on the part of the military authorities to remove any part of the garrison across the harbour. The sepoys were removed as soon as the plague first appeared in Dhobie Talao, and since then no case whatever has occurred. The families of the sepoys have all been sent to their homes, with the exception of a few who desired to be within easy distance of their husbands. These have been accommodated in a temporary camp at Santa Cruz. Since the barracks of the Marine Battalion were vacated, they have been thoroughly lime-washed and disinfected, but one lad, who went back there from Santa Cruz, caught the contagion and was put in the regimental hospital. This circumstance goes to show that if the men had not been moved a serious outbreak might have occurred. The greatest care is exercised to prevent the appearance of the disease in the camp, and the bounds both of British and Native soldiers are strictly kept, it being understood that any man breaking them will be tried by court-martial. Even orderlies from the Staff Office and the regiments are not allowed to go into the town except when absolutely necessary, and all letters are sent by post instead of by orderlies.

AUSTRALIAN SPECIALISTS FOR BOMBAY.

Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, has received information that three Australian specialists are shortly to visit Bombay to study the plague, on behalf of their respective Governments.

QUARANTINE AT MUSCAT.

The following telegram from the Political Resident, Persian Gulf, dated 30th January 1897, has been published by the Government of Bombay:—"Sultan of Muskat has imposed quarentine against arrivals from Bombay and Karachi."

With reference to the complaints made regarding the ignorance and uncleanliness of the drivers of the public conveyances, we have ascertained that a large number of drivers have bolted from Bombay with their liveries; the police have been compelled for the sake of the public convenience to permit new and somewhat inexperienced persons to drive hack conveyances for the present.

Miss Woodman, a girl, was, on Monday evening, conveyed from the Byculla School to the St. George's Hospital, suffering from bubonic fever. Her condition is considered to be critical. All the other patients (seven) are said to be doing fairly well in the hospital.

Dr. McCabe-Dallas, medical officer attached to the Pydhowni Section, distributes money out of the bubonic fever fund every morning at the Municipal shed at Pydhowni to the blind, lame, and other destitutes who are incapable of supporting themselves. If a person is found capable of supporting himself he is given some work by Dr. Dallas, which, if he refuses, he loses the benefit of the charity.

A CASE AT ANDHERI.

Many well-to-do people, chiefly Parsees, have taken shelter from the plague in the suburb of Andheri, but plague is said to have pursued them thither. Opposite the railway station, in a small bungalow on the road to Versowa, a Christian female, an infant, and a boy are said to have been attacked. They had not fled from Bombay, but are old residents of Andheri.

Mr. Prior, the Principal of the Elphinstone High School, was inoculated on Monday with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic lymph. He has recommended all the teachers of the school to submit themselves to the operation. If a sufficient number of them come forward for the purpose, Professor Haffkine will attend the school and inoculate them there. Dr. McDonald, the University Registrar, and a Professor of Elphinstone College were also inoculated on Monday.

The Koli patels of Versowa, Bassein, Bandora, and other places in Salsette have passed a resolution that members of their castes should not go into Bombay for the sale of fish, for fear of bringing the plague with them into their respective villages.

ANOTHER OFFER OF LAND.

Mr. Nadershah Hirajee Baria offers, for the free use of Parsee families who wish to leave Bombay, a large tract of his land in Pejari, taluka Alibag, on which they might erect tents or sheds for their accommodation. There are on the estate some wells of good drinking water. Applications for the land are to be made to Mr. Nadirshah at the Pejari village, post Dhurumtar.

A MEETING AT SANTA CRUZ.

Following in the wake of the temporary residents of Andheri, those of Santa Cruz held a meeting on Monday in the bungalow occupied by Mr. Atmaram Narayen, of the British India Steam Navigation Company, with the object of getting a supply of water from the Tulsi main. On the motion of Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, solicitor, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai was called to the chair. It was stated that, while there are several wells of good drinking water in Andheri, Santa Cruz is unfortunate in that respect, for the water in most of her wells is saltish. A good deal of discussion took place as to whether they should first approach the Bandora Municipality with a request to guarantee the collection of a water rate to the Bombay Municipality, or whether they should at once apply to the latter to save time. Finally it was resolved to communicate with the Bandora Municipality in the first instance, postponing the meeting for a week, within which a reply should be solicited, and a committee was appointed for the purpose consisting of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Messrs. Atmaram Narayen, Cassum Mahomed Mitha, Hussonalli, Aboolali, Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, Ardasir Commissariatwalla, Ananddrao Harishanker, Kuverjee A. Mehta, Babujee Narayen Patel, Graham, and Nanabhai R. Jamoojee. The proceeding terminated with the customary complaiment to the chairman.

A SPECIAL PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

At the meeting held at the Darria Mehel in Surat on Monday last, at the invitation of Sirdar Davar Eduljee Kurshedji Mody, it was resolved that a special fever hospital for Parsees be opened in the city. Several addresses were delivered, and a strong committee was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting. A subscription list was opened for the purpose, and a good round sum was contributed.

The sum subscribed for the special Parsee fever hospital in Bombay amount to Rs. 6,471 up to date.

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

In addition to the subscriptions detailed yesterday, the following sums have been received :—

	Rs.
Mr Hormusji Shiriar Irani	20
Messrs Hormusji Aderji and Co	20
Mr Damodar Ruttunsey	20
Mr N H Moos	10
A Parsi	25
Mr Venkatrao Raghavendra Bakshi	10
Per Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabhoolkar	100

BANDORA BUBONIC FEVER RELIEF FUND.

Maximum subscription Rs. 20, to be given to the collecting peon or sent to Assistant Surgeon J. F. Gonsalves, Bandora :—

	Rs.
Amount already announced	410
Mr Jahangir R Mody	20
Dr Grayfoot	20
Mr E J Reae	5
Messrs D and F Khan's Sons	20
Mr A Panton	20
A friend of the poor	10
Mr E A Corke	20
Mrs E A Corke	10
Mrs R Gilbert	20
Mr H B Warden	5
Mr F N Mama	2
Mr C F Mama	1
Mr Temulji P Setna	5
Mr estamji N Masani	5
Mr C Hudson, I C S, Assistant Collector	20
Mr W A Chambers	20
Mr A R Taicherkar	10
Mr Mahomed Moloo	25
Mrs Mohomed Moloo	25
Mr Mohomed Jaffer	5
	Rs. 678

OUTBREAK IN SALSETTE.

A Correspondent writes to us :—I beg to call your attention to the fact of the prevalence of bubonic plague in the village of Bhayndar and the occurrence of cases in other parts of Salsette with a view that the District authorities may take immediate measures to suppress that fearful malady. At Bhayndar, which does not count a large population—about 1,400 people in all—there have been within 15 or 20 days between 18 and 20 deaths. Many people are suffering from the plague, and many have left their houses and the village. The plague is making frightful havoc. The sanitation of the village is, however, far from satisfactory. The houses have been overcrowded; there is plenty of dirt and filth; whereas, it does not appear that Government have yet taken any action to improve the sanitary condition of the place. Only yesterday, a Christian, by name Minguel de Souza, died of the plague. None could be found at first, to convey the corpse to the burying ground. The priest searched for bearers, but none would at the outset undertake the duty. At last, the revd. gentleman found a man, whom he induced to assist him. This man, aided by the sexton, carried the corpse a certain distance. They got others eventually, and the four conveyed the corpse, and had it hurriedly committed to the grave. I understand that a person has been attacked in the village of Rai Murdha; that a man died of the plague at Candolim, and that dead rats were found in two or three houses at Ratauri.

I find that many a villager requires awakening as to the sanitation of his village and to the surroundings of his dwellings, and I would suggest that the local authorities would be good enough to adopt active measures to have the villages well cleansed and the owners of the houses obliged to attend to the rudimentary laws of sanitation. Unless Government step in, and enforce these laws the public, of their own accord, will do hardly anything in that direction; the more so as not a few are labouring under the delusion that the pestilence is the act of evil spirits, and are bent on propitiating the devil with a view to appeasing his anger by making offerings to his representatives of some (to me unknown) god or goddess—of this I am constantly hearing. I beg to inquire, through the medium of your journal, whether the local authoritis make sure of the fact that the dead are buried properly, that they may not be an increased danger to the living?

INTERCESSION AT DAMAUN.

Last evening witnessed a ceremony unique and of unrivalled splendour in the Cathedral of the city. Never has the Cathedral of Damaun witnessed a concourse so great nor so devout as the one that met there last evening to join in the penitential procession that was held to invoke from the Throne of Mercy the cessation of the fell disease that is working such great ravages in your city and some other towns of our Presidency. Five o'clock in the evening was the hour named for the procession to begin, but long before that hour every available corner of the vast edifice was fully occupied, the various confraternities in pairs forming two rows extending from the altar to the main door of the temple. Punctually at the hour named the clergy, to the number of 46, marched up processionally to the altar by the side of which they took up their respective seats. Soon after his Grace the Archbishop ascended the pulpit and proferred a short discourse, the theme of which was the utility of prayer as the safest means of obtaining from the Almighty the satisfaction of our desires. His Grace spoke with more than his usual warmth and pathos and exhorted his flock to march with him in procession in a true penitent spirit so as to secure for us—which we all so much desired—the cessation of the plague. Descending from the pulpit his Grace went up to the altar where the sacred Element was exposed. Then began the procession, the clergy and confraternities leading, followed by an immense concourse of people. H. E. the Governor went immediately behind the officiating prelate The Litany of the Saints and some sacred hymns were sung while the procession was on its way from the Cathedral to the Church of N. S. dos Remedios at Upper Damaun outside the fort walls. Arrived at the latter, the clergy and laity having taken their places, the Very Revd. Fr. Cordeiro ascended the pulpit, and delivered a short impressive and pithy discourse on faith without which, the reverend gentleman stated, prayers could be of no avail. The procession then reformed and wended its way back to the Cathedral, passing in its course through the principal streets of the fort, chanting the litany and the psalm *Miserere*. The Cathedral was regained a little before seven o'clock. Here the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given a second time, and the ceremony terminated, having lasted exactly two hours. May the prayers of so many devout souls be well received at the Gate of Mercy.

HINTS ON PREVENTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me, through the medium of your paper to offer a few hints to your readers (and the public generally) on what may be termed prevention of the pestilence which is unfortunately prevailing in Bombay. Having had occasion to travel a fair share of this globe, and having spent some time in Brazil, I will, with your permission, give a few hints, which I have gathered from various sources. In the first place, we all know the healthfulness of a dwelling is very much increased by its being constantly white-washed. It is always best to remove the dirt and the old white-wash by washing it off with clean water. It is best to add a little glue in the white-wash to prevent the colour from rubbing off when dry. Plenty of sunshine is one of the medicines, and evils resulting from deprivation of light are manifest in pallour and weakness. An Italian proverb says: "Where sunlight does not come, the doctor does." In some cases of disease, sun-baths are prescribed, and there is a hospital in Germany where weakly persons are placed in a sort of glass conservatory in a state of absolute nakedness. They benefit directly from its life-giving rays. The sun is the finest purifier in existence. Cleanliness is one of the most essential laws—clean liness both in one's person and surroundings, especially drains. No doubt, many of your readers will know of the agitation in England against rubble drains, and in favour of the purification of sewage water, which is done in a most able and economical manner by means of filtration previous to its passage to the rivers. When the skin feels rough to the touch it requires to be washed, as the roughness is a sure sign that there is a certain amount of unnecessary matter on the skin, stopping up the pores, and this requires to be washed away and thus throw off the effete matter that is no longer required for nourishing the body. Cholera, fevers of all kinds, and other diseases of the same type are far more frequent in countries where but little attention is paid to sanitary arrangements than in those where the rules of cleanliness are closely followed.

Prevention is better than cure, and it is better to ward off epidemics by attention to the laws of cleanliness. Carpets, no matter what kind, are the resting place for dust and dirt of all kinds, and a most fertile soil in which disease germs may increase and multiply when they chance to stray that way. The less ventilation there is through proper channels communicating with the outer air, the more air is sucked into the room through improper channels and from very questionable sources. If a floor is polished and painted or enamelled, a rug here and there makes it look comfortable, and no doubt serves to prevent the entrance from below of damp, noxious vapours. One of the commonest causes of sleeplessness is the want of fresh air—fresh air purifies the blood, and supplies the whole system with nourishment of a pure and healthy kind. An impure condition of the blood, and the irritated state of the nerves which arises from it, are common causes of sleeplessness and disease. To cleanse the air of a room, place a lump of camphor in a vessel, and apply a red hot iron, this will cause strong fumes, and will cleanse the air very quickly, and at the same time act as a powerful disinfectant. The problem of providing pure water is a difficult one. Filters are worse than useless; the best way, I believe, is to boil water ten minutes previous to using, placing the water in a clean vessel to cool, and, if wished, place ice round the vessel, but not in the water intended to drink.—Yours, &c.,

Nagpur, Jan. 25. SAM WHITEHEAD.

CHAMBELLAN'S ANTI-CHOLERIC POWDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have received from a gentleman in France a small quantity of Chambellan's "Anti-Choleric powder," which are reported to have been used in the plague with success both in China and Indo-China as a prophylactic and curative agent. It was in 1831 that Dr. Hahnemann made experiments for the first time with his medicines as remedies against cholera and plague. Since then similar experiments have been repeated in all countries with entire success by his numerous disciples, *viz.*, in France by Dr. Charge, at Marseilles, Toulon 1838, 1848, and 1884, by Dr. Teissier at Paris 1848, in England by Dr. Drysdale at Liverpool 1848, in Edinburgh by Dr. Russell 1848, in Russia by Drs. Herman and Zimerman 1831, in Italy by Dr. Hartung, and more recently by Dr. Gonnard in Paris. All the above celebrated practitioners agree in admitting the incontestable value as a preservative of the medicaments that are put together in this box, and which are prepared in accordance with the principles of homœopathy. Chambellan's Anti-Choleric is a most effective medicine against all contagious diseases. It was employed last year with remarkable success both in China and Indo-China against the plague, glandulous fevers, and similar diseases. Notwithstanding its powerful action, it can be administered even to infants without the slightest danger or inconvenience, and it is guaranteed to be quite innocuous. It destroys the poisonous germs and prevents their formation, and acts thus both as a curative and a preventive. Should any medical gentleman wish to try it I shall be glad to give it on application at my address.—Yours, &c.,

S. B. SHROFF.

Mint Road, Fort, Feb. 2.

THE MILL-HANDS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I, the undersigned, beg most respectfully your permission to state a few lines in your well-known paper concerning the mill-hands' well being in these days of terrible crises and famies. It was proposed and resolved in the meeting of the 26th ultimo of the Bombay Millowners' Association, that they should pay their men's wages before the next month is over, but shelving the resolution aside, some of the leading millowners have not as yet paid the wages of their men of December last, though January is over and we are in February. And this is no imaginary statement, but is a fact. From this you will see, Sir, how little the well-being of these poor dumb hard-worked labourers is consulted when they have their own interest at heart. They ought to pay them in these days most readily.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 2. A CLERK.

CARBOLIC ACID.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As carbolic acid kills the plague bacillus, you should publicly recommend every one to take small doses, say 3 drops, in a wine glass full of water, daily, as a preventive.—Yours, &c.,

T. H. STEPHENS, Dentist.

Rangoon, Jan. 28.

POONA.

The Municipal office returns for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. on 1st February give the following results :—

Imported	4	
Local	5	
Peths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Narayan	1	1
Ganesh	1	1
Rawiwar	3	3
Sassoon Hospital	4	3
Total	9	8

KARACHI.

The Karachi Plague return for Tuesday and Wednesday record 26 and 27 new cases and 18 and 24 deaths, respectively. Yesterday's returns (up to 12 noon) give 37 fresh cases and 34 deaths, bringing the total number of cases from the commencement of the outbreak, viz. 10th ultimo, to 754, and deaths to 702. The returns make it clear that the Napier, Market and Lyari quarters are becoming more affected day by day, 14 cases being reported yesterday in some of the streets in the Napier quarter, 12 in the Market quarter, 7 in the Lyari quarter including the Haystacks and the Nusurpuri camps, 5 in the Old Town, one in Atmaram Street in the Bunder quarter, and one at Khudi; Camp and Garrikhatta are the only quarters which can as yet safely be pronounced to be free from the epidemic. From the above returns it will be seen that the expectations that the change in the weather which we are experiencing at present will tend to improve the health of the town and cause the epidemic to die out have not as yet been realized. Dr. Cleghorn, Director-General of the Medical Service in India, who was deputed by the Government of India to enquire into the origin of the plague here and to suggest remedial measures, left for Calcutta on Wednesday night after remaining here for two days, being summoned by telegram from Government. The officials and the Municipal authorities here are of course adopting rigorous measures for the eradication of the disease. Yesterday a meeting of the leading Mahomedans was held at the Mukhtiarkars office, when they were induced by Mr Giles, the Collector, and Mr. Framroze, the Mukhtiarkar, to remove from the affected quarters into camps which are proposed to be erected for them near Muggir Pir. The Mengh wars, or weavers, who are a filthy calss of people, have also been induced by the Mukhtiarkar to remove into segregation camps, but we are informed that most of them have signified their intention of leaving for Cutch, their native place. A definite answer, however, is expected by the Mukhtiarkar to-morrow evening. It is very much to be regretted that some of the Municipal Commissioners, who should be the last persons to leave the city at the present critical juncture, continue to remain absent from Karachi. A very depressed and anxious feeling exists in business circles on account of the plague. In every department of commerce the inconvenience of the visitation is felt in fact, all branches have to bear their share of the trouble. New sales are impossible, the bunder is strewn with unclaimed goods, the owners not appearing to mind the fact that interest is running up on them. The latest official information regarding the plague in the interior of the Province states that at Kotri up to the 25th there have been 8 cases and 3 deaths; at Tatta, up to the 22nd, 14 cases and 9 deaths; at Hyderabad (Sind) up to the 20th, 16 cases and 14 death; in Kandiaro Taluka, up to the 15th, 2 cases and no deaths; in Naushahro Taluka up to 19th, one case and one death; and at Shikarpur, up to the 17th, 3 cases and 2 deaths all being imported cases.—*Phoenix.*

DR. CANTLIE ON THE EPIDEMIC.

Dr. Cantlie recently delivered a lecture on the spread of the plague before the Epidemiological Society of London. From the verbatim report in the *Lancet* we take the following extract :—

What has been termed the "miasmatic" method of infection bears distinctly upon the maintenance and epidemicity of plague. Miasmatic infection implies a soil-bred disease—a disease existing, as we assume malaria does, in the earth itself, in the water, or in some particular form of fermenting or decomposing material in which the germ finds a *nidus*. In a neighbourhood so infected the disease is endemic, as manifested by the fact that again and again the disease recurs—that after a few months of seemingly complete disappearance, the disease crops up and runs a more or less severe course. The time of its disappearance may be merely one of hibernation, or the climatic conditions may be unsuited to the activity or the evolution of the bacillus of the disease; but when a sufficiency of time elapses or the requisite quantity of heat, moisture, and whatever else is necessary to the growth of the bacilli are attainable, the revival of its infective power is speedily manifested. Whilst comparing malaria and plague as miasmatic disease it is not to be inferred that there is any bearing in the relation of the one to the other. In fact, Dr. Mouchard, writing from Yunnan, cites the cases of Mentz, a town on the hills, and Manhao, a town on the river 3,000 feet lower. In the former plague is endemic, but in Manhao malaria is so great a scourge that the Mentz muleteers refused to spend the nights in the town.

Infection of, and by, animals.—In support of plague being a soil-bred—as a miasmatic—disease is the fact so often announced, that rats are invariably affected. From Canton, Hong Kong, Macao, Pakhoi, Yunnan, from hills in the North-West Provinces of India, and most recently of all, from Bombay, the observation is constant, definite and most pointed. The first time particular notice is taken of the deaths of rats in connection with plague is in Mr. Rocher's reports on the Yunnan plague, some twenty years ago. The Chinese firmly believe the poison emanates from the soil; so far is their conviction carried that they estimate with mathematical precision that its practical rise is above the ground. The graduation is estimated by the successive animals that are attacked. The sequence is affected apparently by the height of the animal's breathing apparatus from the ground, the small animals being the first seized and the larger or more elevated animals the last to be attacked. Rats, poultry, pigs, dogs, goats, sheep, crows, buffaloes, and last of all men as being the tallest of these is their scale of infection. This is not to be taken seriously, but the infection of some of these animals is undoubted.

Rats.—On all hands rats are reputed to behave peculiarly and with a wonderful constancy. Before, or it may be during, an epidemic of plague, or before the individuals in any particular house in an infected locality are stricken, the rats leave their haunts and seek the interior of the house. They seem careless of the presence of men and run about in a dazed way with a peculiar limping jerk or spasm of their hind legs. They are frequently found on the bed-room floor or on the tables, but not unfrequently their death is known by the putrefactive odour of their decomposition arising from beneath the flooring. So pertinent has this rat affection become that during the epidemic in Macao in 1895 the Chinese and Portuguese left their houses when the diseased rats invaded their premises. The cause of the rats' behaviour is undoubtedly disease, and the symptoms tally wonderfully with plague symptoms of man. Dr. Rennie examined them carefully in Canton, and noted the following post-mortem appearances: (1) The stomach was distended and filled with particles of food, sand, and indigestible substances, and the mucous membrane was red and inflamed towards the pyloric end; (2) the liver was much enlarged and congested and contained eva of tœnia and distema; (3) there was congestion at the base of the lung present in about 40 per cent.; and (4) glandular enlargement was present in 30 per cent. of those examined. There is no doubt now that the disease in the rat and man are identical. The bacillus of plague has been met with in every case of rat disease of this description where it has been searched for. The infection of the rat is raised from being mere popular belief into one of scientific precision, and we must now accept the rat at any rate as one animal liable to plague. Whether the rat is affected previously or coincidently with, or subsequently to, man being attacked, is open to question. Is the disease amongst rats a forerunner of its outbreak in man, and if so, are they a means of infection? These are, of course, two separate questions.

Surgeon-Major S. J. Thomson, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, North-West Provinces, India, who made excellent reports on the outbreaks in Ghurwal and Kumaon in 1886, and again in 1888, writes as follows :—A fact mentioned in the Hong Kong epidemic by Dr. Cantlie is the great mortality amongst rats. This is also most marked in the case of outbreaks of *matra-mari*, a hill plague; but I should add that it is generally observed before the appearance of the disease amongst human beings. So well is this recognised by the people that they will sometimes vacate their villages for fear of an outbreak of *matra-mari* when once this rat mortality has become distinctly noticeable." In Canton, Dr Rennie writes that "from districts of the city where the disease had lasted for some time rats entirely disappeared; but in other parts to which plague subsequently extended the rat mortality was the most marked. So convinced were the Chinese of the power of the rat to infect that certain officials took steps to have all the dead rats collected, and at once got as many as 22,000 rats collected by May 8th, which, taking into consideration the date of the outbreak, must imply that the collection was made in a few weeks. The *Times of India*, September 30th, 1896, contains the followingu :—It was known *more than a month ago* to all the people of Mandvie (the district in Bombay where plague first broke out in September 1896), and to all the Municipal sweepers in the districts that the rats were dying in thousands all over the place. They were found dead and dying almost everywhere and in places where dead rats were never found before. The children amused themselves every morning by throwing them from the staircases into the streets and gullies. The great rat mortality only became known recently, and yet what a volume of inormation was it capable of conveying if it was only rightly used. It is universal history that rat and plague mortality go together; the merest tyro in hygiene knows the fact, etc.

The rat therefore seems to be infected before the human being; and the fact of dead rats being found about the house during the plague epidemic is a true warning that the inmates of the house will in all probability be affected. How is the rat infected? Experiment proves (*a*) that the rat is inoculable and dies from a disease identical with bubonic plague in man; the inoculations of both the blood and inflammatory fluids of the plague-injected is effective; and further a pure cultivation injected hypodermically also sets up signs and symptoms of rat plague, and causes death within a few days; and (*b*) that supplying the animal with plague-infected food, whether flesh or cultivated germs, causes plague in rats. How does the rat in his natural state become infeted by inoculation? We cannot assume that every rat has a scratch or open wound by which it is infected. It is more likely he inhales or imbibes the poison either as a miasm in concentrated form or he ingests it with his food. It may be both forms of infection are at work; and further, it must not be forgotten that rats are cannibal in their habits, and direct contagion must play a large part, if not the major part, in the general infection of their tribe. That it is some general infection and not a change inoculation is manifested by their sudden and simultaneous seizure—a seizure so sudden that scores of dead and diseased rats will be found in a single house of any size within a few hours. An interesting observation in connexion with the Calcutta affection is "that although Calcutta was believed to be the seat of plague and the plague bacillus was pronounced to have been proved in six cases no rats died." This was regarded as a peculiar and, shall I say, an unprecedented condition, but the explanation is simple enough. The rats did not die, as true plague did not exist in Calcutta, the cases of fever with bubonic swellings being found to be minus a toxic bacillus. This is in accordance with all previous experiences. The Calcutta form of disease is being, and no record of rats dying during its prevalence has ever been made. Are we to doubt our belief in the diagnostic value of the bacillus or admit a new disease into our category—a benign polyadenitis? It may be we are called upon to do neither, for we have evidence to show that non-virulent forms of the bacillus can be cultivated, and that a bacillus can be found in the soil and cultivated which behaves like the non-virulent bacillus extracted from true plague cultures. These points will be discussed later. An observation by Dr. Thomson in the North-West Provinces of India is worth recording. "In these hill tracts the huts are usually double storeyed, the upper storey being occupied by human beings and the lower by cattle, goats, &c. It is the custom of the villagers to store the grain in pits under the floors of the huts, and the soil is very foul from the excrement of animals, &c. The theory among the people is that the rats eat the grain which is often musty. Most of these hill people are very poor, and would consume such grain, which is their principal food, even when musty and clearly affected with fungoid disease. It is some widespread source of infection by which the rat is infected. Dr. Rennie tells us that the places from which the exodus takes place are left without a rat to be seen.

If not from grain or from inoculation, whence comes the poison? From the soil? Dr. Rennie found sand and indigestible material in the contents of the dead rats' stomachs.

May this sand have been the source of infection I kept guinea-pigs on soil from the grave of a plague patient who had been dead for two months, the guinea-pigs were not infected, but perhaps the earth had hardly had time to become infected. If the poison is miasmatic and emanates from the soil as a gas or cloud the rat in his close stifling quarters is exposed to a concentrated inhalation. I have already mentioned that the soldiers employed in digging out the filth from plague dwellings being seized and the infection was presumed to be brought about by the intensity of the virus. Therefore we cannot presume that the rat can be infected by a miasm merely.

Of the three forms of infection discussed we may safely lay aside inoculation. We may hesitate over the infection by fungoid grain, but although the musty grain would render the disease endemic, it could not account for an epidemic spreading to districts where the grain is sound, unless we assume the rat is the carrier. We are left, therefore, either with actual consumption of poisoned material or the concentrated emanation from an infected soil as the means of introduction into the rat's economy.

JUBBULPUR NOTES.

JUBBULPUR, JAN. 30.

IT has again become cold, the sky is clear, and no more signs of rain appear Jubbulpur is being visited by no end of theatrical companies just now. Within the last two weeks two companies have been playing here, each giving a season of three to four nights, and another, the Taylor Carrington Company, are advertised to appear on the boards on Tuesday and Wednesday nights. Then there are also amateurs to the fore. The concert which was to be given by the members of the United Club on the 4th instant, but which had to be postponed owing to the death of Mr. Duff, is to come off during the second week of February. With so many calls on one's purse during these times, I don't know how all these different shows can be well patronized. Evidently these dramatic companies find that this station can well afford to entertain them, for they scarcely leave Jubbulpure before they are back again.

Hony. Capt. Surg. W. Wade, in charge of the Station Hospital here, will retire from the Service next month after 37 years of service.

On Thursday last there were 117 patients in the Station Hospital, thereby showing that the health of the British Troops in garrison is not very satisfactory just now.

The sports of the Battery came off with immense success yesterday. The programme was a very good one, and the competitions for the different items was very well gone through, especially the tent-pegging and driving competitions, and the V. C. race by the officers. In this race a prize was given for the best dressed dummy, and some of them looked very real.

There are two or three weddings arranged to come off in the near future. It is a long time since we have had anything of this sort in Jubbulpur.

The Rev. J. H. Bateson, General Secretary of the Army Temperance Association, will visit this station in the interests of the Association from the 7th to the 10th February.

The Rev. C. H. Gill, of the C. M. S., will shortly be going home on leave; the Rev. Latham relieving him.

Last Friday evening, a child, named, Muriel Keen, of 5 or 6 summers, when returning from school accidentaly fell into a blind well, which exists in the compound of the Royal Irish Officers' Mess. The other children with her immediately gave the alarm, and the peon of Christ Church, who was at the bungalow of the Rev. Mr. Cole, hearing the shouts, ran up and let his turban down the well. The child, who had already gone down, once saw her opportunity and clung on to the cloth and was soon drawn to *tera firma* by the ready help of the chuprassee.

The little child is to be congratulated on keeping her presence of mind, and the peon also deserves a word of praise. This well should at once be seen to by our energetic Cantonment Committee, who should not delay in preventing another accident occurring in it.

ABSENTEE CAPITALISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A captain's duty is to remain by his vessel, but there are certain "captains" of industry in Bombay who have signally failed in their duty. I allude to our mill agents. These gentlemen from the safe vantage of Poona, Mathern, Mableshwar, and such places, are now superintending the working of their mills. Having got as much out of their shareholders and workmen as possible they have retired, and when the plague leaves us they will certainly return to pose as the great captains of industry in the second city of the Empire. However, that is not the point I wish to bring out be although their conduct in this regard should not be overlooked. I wish to put a question to the public of Bombay. Our poor are daying in hundreds, not as much from the plague as from weakness caused by want of food, such weakness, naturally, making them easy victims of the bubonic fever. In how far, then, our mill agents are responsible for the starvation which has made our unfortunates the easy victims, that they are, of the plague? I take it there is one lakh of mill-hands in Bombay. There may be more, but certainly there is one lakh of people depending upon the mill industry for their food. This is a goodly proportion of our population, and for the last two months our mill agents have been anxious to keep these unfortunates within the walls of the mills, and as equally anxious for their own precious commissions—it costs a lot to reside on the hills. These agents anxious, I say, to keep their men from bolting, have not paid them the wages which they have honestly earned. This is illegal, but what matter—the mill-hands are poor, and what can they do? The Marwarees like other wealthy men—what cowards money seems to make of people—ran away from our city in the beginning of the outbreak; the result being that there was no one to lend the sufferers money to tide them over the time during which their masters kept back their wages, although some few clerks and subordinates, with an eye to business, did advance a few annas, at a good interest of course, to those who were more noisy than their fellows. Now comes the question—it is an interesting one—which I wish to put to the Bombay public. The mill-owners thoughtlessly or otherwise, I cannot say, created in Bombay a starving population and so prepared a fruitful ground for the plague. We hear a great deal about the faults of our Municipality and its officers, but cannot some of us spare a harsh word for the men, rich men, who carelessly left those who created their wealth, to starve and thus became easy victims of the plague which is raging around them?—Yours, &c.,

TRUTH

BACK BAY BATH COMPANY.

AN annual meeting of the Back Bay Bath Company, limited, was held, last evening, at their premises, Back Bay, Mr. I. M. Shields, chairman of the honorary board of directors, presiding. Mr. H. W. D. Shallard, the honorary secretary, read the following report :—

The directors now beg to submit their report for the period ended 31st December, 1896, together with the audited accounts to the same date. The bath was well supported during the year, there being a slight falling off in the attendance of ladies. The number of bathers compares with previous years as follows :—1891, 11,977; 1892, 11,449; 1893, 11,907; 1894, 12,196; 1895, 12,386; 1896, 12,272. The property is in good order, the damage to the walls, walls, and groins, by last and previous monsoon having been repaired at a cast of Rs. 355. This amount will appear in the next year's account as a charge against the depreciation fund. The working account shows a profit of Rs. 2,747-11-5, and the directors propose to write off Rs. 710 from the value of the building, &c., and recommend a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent., leaving a balance of Rs. 287-11-5 to be carried to next account. Mr. H. W. Uloth, the chairman of the honorary board, having resigned consequent on his departure for England, the directors have to express their appreciation of the constant interest taken by him in the affairs of the company and feel sure that the shareholders will, with them, greatly regret the loss of his valued advice. Under the articles of association Mr. H. I. B. Hargrave and Mr. I. M. Shields retire from office as honorary directors and are eligible for re-election. The directors recommend their election accordingly.

The chairman pointed out that the receipts and expenditure were practically the same. The above report was then adopted; a dividend of 7 per cent. was declared. Messrs. H. I. B. Hargrave and I. M. Shields were re-elected honorary directors and Mr. J. P. Cornforth was appointed auditor for the ensuing year.

The chairman then remarked that their honorary secretary Mr. H. W. D. Shallard deserved the best thanks of the meeting. The chairman knew as one of the past secretaries that the office involved a great deal of trouble. Mr. Shallard devoted a great deal of time and attention to the work, and it behoved them, therefore, to place on record their appreciation of his services on the minutes of that meeting, and he moved a proposition to that effect which was unanimously agreed to.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, concluded the proceedings.

THE Duke of Connaught has issued, at Aldershot, a general programme of arrangements for field and musketry training for the drill season of the coming year. His Royal Highness directs that, during the coming training, particular attention is to be paid to the individual instruction of the soldier, and to improving his capacity of thinking and acting for himself. Precise rules are laid down for regimental battalion, and brigade training; and night operations by battalions and brigades are to be carried out between the 19th of March and the 12th of April. Field operations for the whole of the troop will commence about the 20th of June, and will be continued until the Army Manœuvres, the date and general arrangements for which have not yet been settled.

RECENT INVESTIGATIONS ON BUPONIC PLAGUE.

PATRICK MANSON, M. D., F. R. C. P. Lond., L. L. D., Physician to the Seamen's Hospital (Albert Dock Branch), and Lecturer on Tropical Diseases, St. George's and Charing Cross Hospitals writes as follows in *The Practitioner* for January, 1897 :—

The appearance of bubonic plague in epidemic form at Honkong in 1894 and at Bombay during the current year has once more called attention to a disease which, till a couple of years ago, there was good reason for hoping was fast becoming, like the sweating sickness and other ancient and mediæval pestilences, a matter of purely historical interest. However much these recent outbreaks are to be regretted on public grounds, so far as medical science is concerned their occurrence in accessible and civilised cities must be regarded as a fortunate circumstance; for they have afforded an opportunity for the study of the disease on modern lines, have thereby enabled observers to add many important details in etiology and symptomatology, have thrown much light on the true nature of the complaint and its mode of spread, and, above all, have given rise to researches which promise to lead a truly scientific prophylaxis and an effective treatment—a treatment which, if rumour prove to be well founded, will rob this worst of all epidemic diseases of most of its terrors. In the light of modern research plague may be defined as a specific, inoculable and otherwise communicable epidemic disease common to man and many of the lower animals, characterised in its malignant phases by fever, the development of buboes, a rapid course, a very high mortality, and the presence in the blood—but especially in the lymphatic glands, spleen, and viscera generally—of a specific bacterium. The points which modern research has more particularly brought out are—(1) that plague is a disease of the lower animals as well as of man; (2) that there are two well-marked types of plague—a benign and a malignant; (3) that the disease is caused by a micro-organism the virulence of which is susceptible of great modification by certain, as yet imperfectly understood, circumstances; and (4) that plague can be both prevented and cured by a practicable serumtherapy.

1. *Plague a disease of the lower animals.*

Scattered through the literature of the subject there are to be found here and and there allusions to deadly epizootics which preceded and accompanied many of the recorded outbreaks of plague in man. It is only in more recent literature, however, that this circumstance has been prominently brought into notice and its full significance apprehended. Rocher, in his writings on Yunnan, gives many interesting details about the plague as he saw it in the early seventies in that out-of-the way province of the Chinese empire. Among other things, he dwells on this phase of the subject. He says :—"There is a fact that inclines one to think that the epidemic is owing to exhalations from the soil, and it is this: those animals that live in the ground, in drains or in holes, are the first to be attacked. This is particularly noticeable with the rats. As soon as these animals are ill, they leave their holes in troops, and after staggering about and falling over each other, drop down dead. The same phenomenon occurs in the case of other animals, such as buffaloes, oxen, sheep, deer, pigs and dogs. All are attacked, but the dogs less severely than the others. When these phenomena appear it is not long before the disease spreads to man and knowing this, the people take every precaution to guard themselves from the plague." Lowry notices the mortality among rats and pigs during the Pakhoi epidemic in 1882. Dr. Alexander Rennie says: "The same circumstance was noted in Canton both previous to and during the epidemic (1894). From districts of the city where the disease had lasted some time rats had entirely disappeared, but kept on dying in other parts to which it subsequently extended. They would come out of their holes in broad daylight, run and tumble about in a dazed condition, and die. Certain officials took steps to have all the dead rats collected, offering about ten cash per head. Up to the 8th May it was stated that the officer in charge of the west gate had in this way collected 22,000, which were duly interred outside the city." Not only are vertebrates attacked, but, according to Yersin, certain insects are susceptible. In his laboratory in Hong Kong the distinguished investigator observed that the flies succumbed to the disease; and he proved this by injecting a trituration in bouillon of one of the dead flies into a genuine which subsequently died with all the symptoms of true plague. In Hongkong and China generally pigeons and fowls did not appear to be affected by the virus; it would appear, however, from accounts recently received from Bombay, that the former, under certain circumstances, are also susceptible to the disease. These facts as regards plague in the lower animals are of great importance in their bearing on the spread of the disease to man, and on the question of the practicability of an efficient quarantine. One can understand that as against the introduction of malignant plague by man a rigid and properly devised and carried out quarantine might be effective; but it is difficult to see how it would be possible to keep rats, mice, birds and flies from overstepping a sanitary cordon, no matter how carefully guarded, and from flying, swimming, or smuggling themselves ashore in cargo from ships, and from eluding in other ways the vigilance of the quarantine officer.

2. *Two well-marked types of plague epidemics—a benign and a malignant.*

During epidemics of malignant plague cases of *pestis ambulans* are now and again encountered. These are probably the result of infection with the prevailing type of plague germ, their mildness depending on individual idiosyncrasy rather than on the absence of virulence in the germ. Though mild as regards the particular individual, they are nevertheless capable of transmitting plague of the ordinary malignant type. But it is not this type of case that is indicated by the term "benign plague"—*pestis minor*. The latter is essentially different, depending, it is believed, on the quality of the germ. The virulence of the plague germ differs considerably in different epidemics, and even in the same epidemic at different periods of its progress; but it is now well known that extensive epidemics of bubo, accompanied by little or no constitutional disturbance, sometimes precede for months or even for years, sometimes follow, and sometimes occur independently of epidemics of the malignant type of the disease. Cabiadis and Tholozan describe such epidemics of *pestis minor* as occurring in Mesopotamia. How are these non-virulent epidemics to be explained? Their true nature and significance have just been scientifically interpreted by investigations in Calcutta. Hitherto such epidemics were suspected of being allied to plague, of being in reality a mild form of the disease, but there had been no proof of this. It would appear that for some time back an epidemic of a bubonic disease unattended with any considerable mortality has been in progress in Calcutta. Drs. Cobb and Simpson, by a bacteriological examination of the blood and buboes of the patients, have shown that the disease is associated with a micro-organism possessing all the morphological, tinctorial and cultural characters of the plague bacillus. This discovery, if confirmed, is one of great importance, for, taken in conjunction with the historical fact alluded to—that epidemics of a similar innocent nature have culminated in outbreaks of malignant plague—it brings us face to face with the possibility—or, rather, probability—that what at one time may be a comparatively harmless bacillus may subsequently, in some unknown way, acquire malignant characters and give rise to disease of the very gravest description. Here again arise a difficulty about quarantine. What quarantine officer would detain every isolated case of mild bubo? And how is he to ascertain that every one of a caravan or ship's company is free from slight enlargement of one or two glands? Must he strip them all? And, if he did ascertain the presence of enlarged glands, how would it be practicable to pronounce on the nature of the enlargement?

3. *Plague is caused by a micro-organism the virulence of which is susceptible of great modification by certain, as yet imperfectly understood, circumstances.*

The proofs are now very strong, if not complete, that the specific cause of plague is the cocco-bacillus which was discovered simultaneously by Kitasato and Yersin during the recent Hongkong epidemic. This microbe occurs in great profusion in the characteristic buboes—sometimes in pure culture, but more often associated with the bacteria of suppuration. The same bacterium is also present in the spleen, intestine, lungs, kidneys, liver and other viscera, and also, though in smaller numbers, in the blood. It is a bacillus, or cocco bacillus, closely resembling, morphologically, the bacillus of chicken cholera. It can readily be cultivated in bouillon, blood serum, and the usual media; and its cultures, on being injected into the lower animals, give rise to typical symptoms exactly corresponding to those produced in the same animals by inoculations made directly from plague patients. From these animals the bacillus can be recovered, recultivated, and, if again injected, give rise to typical plague. There, therefore, can be little doubt that the bacillus of Kitasato and Yersin is the true germ of plague. In Hongkong Yersin claimed to have demonstrated the presence of the same bacillus in the soil of plague-infected houses; but, strange to say, these soil-plague bacilli were not virulent. The same observer also found that on cultivating the virulent bacillus on gelatine the various colonies which developed on the surface of the medium differed somewhat in the rate of their respective growths, and that the more rapidly growing tended to kill off the more slowly growing colonies. He also found that the rapidly growing colonies were much less virulent than the slowly growing colonies. These facts, taken together, suggest that the mild bacillus which Yersin recovered from the soil, and the epidemic of pestis minor already alluded to, were correlated in some way to this very marked capacity for attenuation exhibited by the exceedingly mutable germ. One would have thought that the bacteriologist might find in this circumstance a hint for obtaining a protective vaccine. Unfortunately one attack of plague is not protective against a second; at all events, the protective influence is incomplete and quickly lost, so that the same patient may have two or more attacks of the disease. This being the case, we may infer that vaccinations with an attenuated virus would be of little protective value. It has also been experimentally shown that by passing the virus by inoculation from one guinea-pig to another the rapidity of its action becomes markedly augmented. This fact is suggestive of the thought that possibly benign plague virus may be transmuted in a similar way into malignant plague virus, and in this way a severe and deadly epidemic be evolved from a form of the disease so mild that it hardly attracted attention.

4. *Plague can both be prevented and cured by a practicable serumtherapy.*

Yersin, Calmette, and Borrel have shown that intravenous, intraperitoneal, and subcutaneous injections of gelatine cultures of plague bacillus mixed with a little bouillon and heated for one hour at 58° Cent., if employed in doses just short of producing a fatal issue, and repeated three or four times at intervals of fifteen days, render rabbits immune to plague bacillus. The heating kills the bacillus, but does not destroy its toxins, which at first give rise to a smart but, with each repetition of the injection, a diminishing, reaction. They further found that the serum of such an immunised animal injected into an unprotected rabbit exercised both an immunising and a therapeutic influence. An unprotected rabbit was inoculated with a virulent culture of the bacillus, and twelve hours subsequently with the serum; the progress of the disease, which otherwise would have certainly proved fatal, was at once arrested, and the animal recovered. They then immunised a horse by intravenous injections of living virulent cultures. After several injections made at intervals (the second after twenty days) they found that the reaction succeeding each injection from being intense became progressively shorter and milder, and that the serum of this animal was now both preventive and curative of inoculated plague in rabbits, guinea-pigs, and mice. The next step was to test the value of this serum on man. Recent accounts lead us to infer that this has been done, and with the most signal success. Of twenty-two cases of plague in China treated by Yersin with his antipest serum twenty are reported to have recovered. Should further experience confirm this brilliant result, the serum treatment of plague cannot fail to become the routine treatment of this the most fatal of epidemic diseases. Strange to say, although plague has been epidemic in Bombay already for some months, there is no news of any effort being made to test these important statements of Yersin and his collaborators. Other important results might be brought forward as fruits of careful observation to which the Hongkong epidemic was subjected. Further proofs were collected that plague is the disease of the poor, the underfed, and the overcrowded; that those who live in good, clean, and not overcrowded houses are practically safe, although the disease may be raging in the slums around them. Lowson's admirable report to the Hongkong Government and Aoyoma's report to the Japanese Government are full of valuable clinical and pathological details. The facts that the fæces, the urine, and sputum contain the bacilli, and that plague is communicable by food, are of prime importance to the hygienist. Lowson insists that the public latrines were among the principal agents for the diffusion of the disease. He has further conclusively shown that plague is but feebly infective—that is to say, in the sense that the virus can be acquired through the atmosphere in the same way as measles or small-pox; that therefore doctors and nurses in hospitals run little risk; that it is principally a place disease—"floor disease" he calls it, the germ rising as dust when the dirt on the floor is disturbed; that it may be found in the upper storey as well as on the ground floor; and that therefore it is not necessarily a telluric miasma. He attaches great importance to thorough disinfection of plague-infected houses. Aoyoma believes that in the great majority of cases the bacilli enter through wounds of the surface—his own case being an instance in point. It is to be hoped that the Bombay epidemic will be as fruitful in scientific and practical results as the Hongkong epidemic, and especially that Yersin's antipest serum will be thoroughly tested.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Ileafae, 372 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Sher Mucalla, with a general cargo, and 35 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's s s Caudia, 4,195 tons, Captain G R Wright, R N R, arrived in harbour yestesday, from London (9th January), with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachee (30th January), via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col. Greaves, Mr Hart, Mr McArthur, Mr and Mrs Ooksmith, and 127 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Temfield	2015	McFee	Not fixed		J M & Co
C	Avoca	1048	Davidson	Not fixed		H C Joosub
D	Mozaffari	1176	Macalister	Not fixed		B & P S N Co
F	Goa	1217	Piommer	Zanzibar	30-1	M M & Co
M	Brahmani	524	Fakeera	Mangalore	5-2	S & Co
N	Imperialist	2177	Wakeford	Madras	5-2	F M & Co
Q	Ceres	2316	Jannes	Dunkirk	5-2	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	829	Adam	Karachi	2-2	S & Co
Ponani	552	Cassum	Bhownagar	2-2	Do.
Mahanadi	517	Budroo	C. Gulf	4-2	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Locksley Hall	2835	Collins	Karachi & Liverpool	Not fixed	E Bates & Co
3	Singapore	2132	Pigsarillo	Genoa	Not fixed	F C Barbor
4	Bombay	2047	Weston	Japan		P & O Co
4	Letimbro	1417	Belsito	China	8-2	C Barboro
5	Kaiser-i-Hind		Daniel		4-2	P & O Co
6	Hydaspes	1912	Bareham	China	31-1	Do.
7	Imperatrix	2334	Rassevich	Trieste	1-2	A L S N Co
9	Byculla	1095	Sheldrick	Not fixed		M M & Co
15	Ganges	2111	Creery	China	11-2	P & O Co
16	Manica	1781	Johnston	P Gulf	14-2	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	760	Tice	Karachi	6-2	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·38

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi. Jan. 30.
	Candia s	Wright	London, Jan 9.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Ileafae s	Nacoda	Macalla.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Dwarka, for Karachi.
" Vadala, for Calcutta, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 1.

Evans, Surgn-Lt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Mhow.
Bennett, Surgn-Lt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Satara.
West, Lt, 5th Bo L I, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Quentin, Major, Bo, 4th Bo Rifles, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 1.

Bennett, Surgn-Lt, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Bijapoor.

FEBRUARY 2.

West, Lt, Bo, 5th B L I, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Quentin, Major, Bo, 4th B Rifles, on duty, to Mhow.
Hudson, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Thana.
Hooton, Surgn-Lt, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Sholapur.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1897.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.

2. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagon, this morning and Friday next at 7 a.m., sharp.

3. There will be Class Firing at Coorla on Friday next. Recruits are particularly requested to attend. Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 6, 6-40, and 7-5 a.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

4. The proficiency class will meet at the Byculla Head-quarters to-morrow night.

5. Leave for one month from 1st February 1897 is granted to the following member :—Gunner C. Gawthorne.

6. Recruits should make a point of attending Drills at the Byculla Head-querthers on Tuesday and at the Fort on Thursdays.

7. The Corps will parade on Saturday next, the 6th instant for class firing at Coorla.

Dress.—Drill order without putties.

Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30 3, 3-30, 4-15 and 4-30 p.m., (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

Light Refreshments will be provided.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1897.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next the 6th instant at 5 p. m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officer's parade.

Dress—Review order—Khaki.

2. Officer's, N. C. Officer's and Volunteers desirous of attending the proficiency class are requested to send their names to the Adjutant by the 8th instant.

3. Leave of absence has been granted to Vol. P. D. Souza, "E" Company from 2nd February to 31st March 1897.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Troop Drill at the Riding School on Friday, the 5th instant, at 7 a.m., Dress—Marching Order.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Bombay Volunteer (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association.—There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee at Head-quarters, at 6 p.m., on Thursday next the 4th instant.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A START has been made with the battleships of this year's programme, the keel-plates of the Goliath and of the Canopus being laid at Chatham Portsmouth dockyards respectively. It is not stated that the Ocean at Devonport has yet been begun, but as special preparations have to be made at this dockyard it is not surprising that there should be delay in her case. This is, however, a pity for some reasons, as it would have been interesting to have had the three dockyards working against one another under similar conditions, so far as this is possible. That there is every intention of pushing these vessels on is plain, for it has been announced that they are to ready for launching in ten months from now and ready for sea in just double that time, which to accomplished will be another break in the record. It is devoutly to be hoped, writes the *Army* and *Navy Gazette*, that this marvellously fast putting together does not mean scamping the work. We could wish that arrangements might be made by which one of the ships to be constructed in a private yard should be completed with equal rapidity. There are those who believe that our next naval war will be, as they are pleased to term it, "short, sharp, and decisive." We are not of this opinion. Everything points, on the contrary, to the next war in which we are engaged being a long one. It might be altogether different if our fleet was so overwhelemingly strong as to place our claim to the supremacy of the seas beyond a doubt, but, as everybody must be aware, this is not the state of things which exists. We are inclined, therefore, to think that it would be just as well to make certain that we can have ten battleships in twenty months instead of only two.

During the year there will not, in the ordinary course of events, be a great deal of movement on the Flag List. When Lord John Hay retires Sir Algernon Lyons will become an Admiral of the Fleet, but the death of Sir Alexander Milne does not cause a vacancy. Of the Admirals, Sir John Baird, Sir Walter Hunt Grubbe, and Admiral Rowley retire, as well as Vice-Admiral D'Arcy-Irvine, although the latter may get a step before he goes. There are three vacancies among the Commanders-in-Chief; that at Portsmoth will be filled by Sir Michael Culme-Seymour. Sir Frederick Bedford, it is reported, will go to the Channel Fleet and Sir John Fisher to the West Indies; but at present these are merely rumours. As Vice-Admiral Seymour is to remain at the Reserves for another year it is suggested that Rear-Admiral Dale will go to the Admiralty, although another story is to the effect that Rear-Admiral Rice, now Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, will get one of the vacancies and Vice-Admiral Bowden-Smith the other. At present, however, we take it that a good deal of this is pure conjecture.

Rear-Admiral Dubasoff, Russian Naval Attache at the German Court, lately delivered an interesting lecture in St. Petersburg, in the library of the Ministry of Marine, on "The Cruiser in Warfare," at which were present Admirals Tyrtoff and Avelan, the young Grand Duke Cyril Vladimirovitch, and many prominent Russian naval officers. The lecture was a proof that the writings of Captain Mahan are exercising great sway in Russian naval circles, where they have been popularised through the efforts of the Grand Duke Cesarevitch George. Admiral Dubasoff insisted at length upon the ultimate futility of the *guerre de course.* Effective to some extent as this might be, it could never be a decisive factor in naval warfare. Command of the sea must be won, and this could only be done by battle squadrons. Cruisers, he said, have high auxiliary value, but they must operate from strong bases, and have the support of battleships. It was therefore, he contended, a mistake to distribute cruisers over a wide area. Their place was in relation to the squadrons. He emphatically condemned the idea of employing cruisers in case of war with England with the purpose of commerce-destruction. There was a tone of diplomatic friendship towards us in the admiral's lecture, though he did not disguise the fact that war was ultimately probable, but he altogether discountenanced as impossible and undesirable any purpose of naval rivalry with this country. It was the rise of national spirit among Russians, rather than naval demonstrations, that would inspire respect in the enemy, and the best means to preserve friendly relations between the two countries was to pursue the movement towards India. The case was different in regard to Germany. Here, sooner or later, war must come, and the Navy would be an essential factor, though under existing conditions the conflict would not probably end to the advantage of Russia. At the same time steady development would give superiority, and then cruisers would have their work in relation to the Fleet, for the proper working of which they are essential.

In relation to the publication of the new "Rangliste" of the German Navy, the *Militar-Wochenblatt* has been making an interesting comparison between the rates of promotion in the Navy and the Army. If a young man enter the Navy as a cadet at eighteen he will be promoted a sub-lieutnant three and a-half years later, that is when he is twenty-one and a-half, while his comrade in the Army entering at the same age gets his step at twenty. The young German naval officer become a lieutenant (junior) in his twenty-fourth or twenty-fifth year, and a kaptain-lieutenant, or senior lieutenant, at thirty-two. At about the age of thirty-eight or thirty-nine he is promoted a commander, and from forty-four to forty five becomes a captain. The "Rangliste" credits Germany with the possession of twenty-one armourclads, of which five of the first class, three of the second, five of the third, and eight of the fourth; thirteen armoured gunboats; eighteen cruisers, of which three of the second class, seven of the third, and eight of the fourth; three gunboats; ten despatch vessels; fourteen training ships; and twelve other ships in various ineffective categories.

The *Invalide Russe* is despondent as to the future supply of horses to the Russian Army. The horse of the Don, so well known for its strength and staying power, is doomed to disappear as an animal fit for war. It seems that the troops of half-wild horses which roam the alluvial country bordering the Don are of two distinct races—the Cossack and the Kalmuk. Neither of these is a pure-bred, but both have possessed excellent qualitis of an enduring kind, giving them the power of withstanding great hardships. According to the *Invalide* the Kalmuk breeders have known how to preserve these valuable qualities, while the Cossack or Russian breeder by injudicious crossing, and through the agricultural development of the country, have compromised the military value of their horses. They protect them in the winter-time, feeding them with the best forage, and bestow great pains upon the business. Hence the Cossack horses increased rapidly from about 12,000 in 1822 to 62,000 in 1886, though there has since been a decline to 56,000 in 1890 and 53,000 in 1894. The Kalmuk horses, on the other hand, though preserving the better quality, have very rapidly declined, since according to the *Invalide*, there were 55,000 of them in 1822, and in 1890 and 1894 but 5,500 and 3,000. It seems extraordinary that a valuable breed of horses should be allowed to decline in this way, but the alleged cause is that the breeders, having been unable to make the necessary advances to keep pace with the new agricultural conditions of their country, and the enclosing of land, are abandoning their old business and turning to other fields of industry. However this may be, the *Invalide* deplores, from the military point of view, that, with fifteen or twenty years, the steppes which have been roamed by the hardy horses of the Don will give pasturage instead to immense droves of sheep and cattle, and to horses that are good only for civil life.

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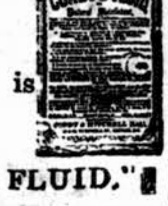

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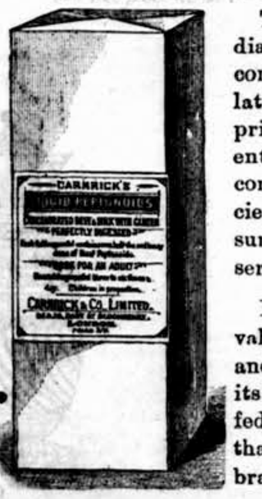

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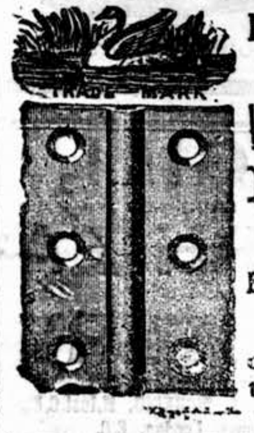

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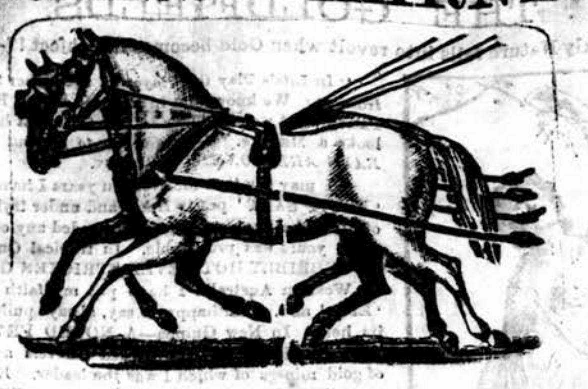

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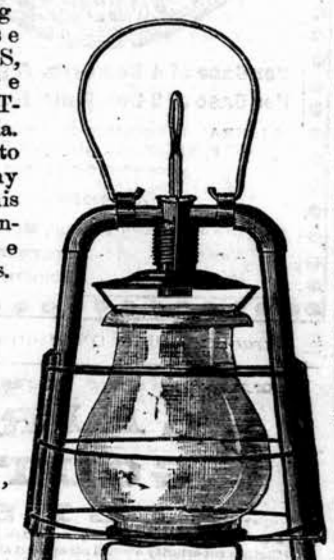
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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.